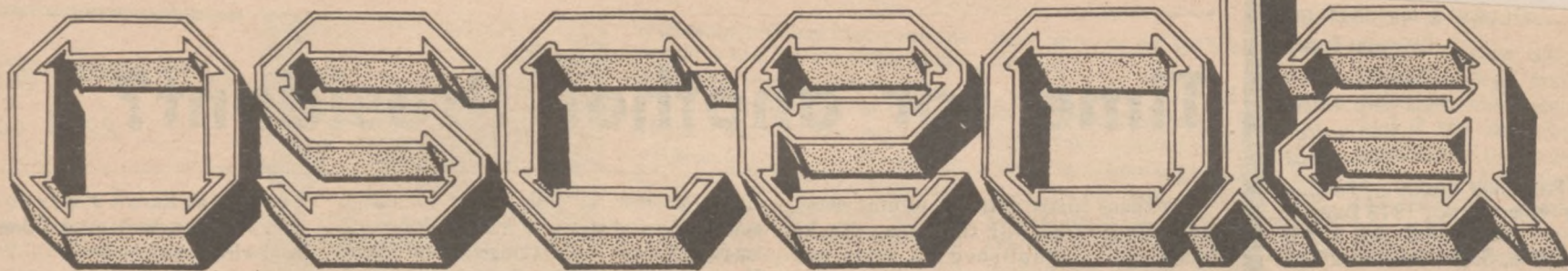


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Who murdered Wallace Youmans?

by Bob Thompson

Allendale

Wallace Youmans, an 18-year-old black, left his girlfriend's house in the lowcountry hamlet of Fairfax, South Carolina, shortly after midnight on May 16, 1970. Youmans and the girl, Helen Smith, had had an argument earlier.

Youmans, followed closely by Helen and two young black men, walked over to Cook's Grocery, a tiny store on Highway 321 near the Smith home. He picked up a crate of empty soda bottles sitting outside the store, lifted them up and brought them crashing down, breaking some bottles. Youmans started walking away from the store.

Two shots rang out, breaking the early morning silence. Wallace Youmans spun around as the first shot struck him in the head, and his body crumpled to the ground as the second shot tore through him. Helen and her friends turned and ran.

What happened after that time has not yet been determined. Hopefully next week, four years after the murder, the various tales of what happened that night will be sorted out and justice will be wrought. But four years ago, and indeed up until the past few months, there were probably very few people in the little town of Fairfax who thought the black youth's murders would ever be brought to trial.

The shotgun slaying occurred

during a period of aggravated racial tensions in this Allendale County town. The killers were believed to be white men, who were alleged to have randomly executed Youmans in retaliation for the wounding of a white man outside the same store a week earlier.

In April, 1974, five white men, including a former Fairfax magistrate and an ex-policeman, were finally indicted on murder charges stemming from the Youmans slaying. Indicted were J. Blanton O'Neal, the ex-magistrate; ex-Fairfax policeman Jerry Byrd; W.A. Duggan, Jr., an unemployed laborer; Preston Polk, a laborer; and Albert Cook, a sawmill worker who owned the store in front of which Youmans was shot. The indictments, which will culminate in a trial scheduled to begin Monday, July 8, follow a series of events that comprise one of the most unorthodox, confusing and tortuous murder cases in recent South Carolina history.

The fact that a white or whites killed a black person in an apparently racial-inspired incident is not a novelty. As one black Fairfax resident stoically remarked this week, "They've been killing niggers for a hundred years, and I guess they'll keep on doing it." Yet the fact that white suspects are being brought to trial led him to add, "It's just that now they've decided to do something about it."

Getting the indictments issued was a major struggle in itself, with the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) and the FBI

terminating investigations several times due to what they concluded was a lack of evidence. Several interested observers, including Allendale County and state NAACP leaders and a Washington, D.C., resident whose family owns land in Allendale County, claimed that evidence presented to SLED and the FBI several years ago was concrete enough to justify continuing the investigations, if not issuing indictments.

Yet those long-awaited indictments are now being threatened. G.H. Kearse, attorney for two of the defendants, has moved before resident Circuit Judge William L. Rhodes, Jr., to have all the indictments quashed because of alleged violations of the secrecy of the Allendale County grand jury that handed down the indictments. Kearse, counsel for Polk and Cook, claimed that SLED agents were in and out of the grand jury hearing room during the April hearings.

Kearse's motion also charged that SLED Capt. J. Leon Gasque intimidated a witness prior to the preliminary hearing by threatening him with a civil suit if the witness "maligned" the SLED agent publicly during the hearing. The witness, 33-year-old Beekman Winthrop, is a wealthy free-lance writer from Washington, D.C., who has conducted extensive investigations into the murder and who is at least partly responsible for putting pressure on the Justice Department and SLED to reopen investigations into the matter. Capt. Gasque was reportedly angry at Winthrop for conducting his own investigations into the murder. He questioned the right of private citizens to conduct independent investigations, calling them "kangaroo people."

Kearse's motion for dismissal of the murder charges appears to have less than a good chance of succeeding, according to observers of the proceedings. Jerry M. Screen of Columbia, a young black and former law student who investigated the murder for the state NAACP, said he thinks murder charges against "two or three" of the five defendants might be dropped Friday (shortly after *Osceola* press deadlines) or changed to lesser charges, such as manslaughter or being an accessory. But he didn't foresee all the charges being dropped.

Unless the unexpected happens, (continued on page four)



Wallace Youmans

Tom Turnipseed zeroes in

by Dick Harpootlian

"They're buying Rembert Dennis off; they're buying his political office and it's as clear as the nose on his face."

Tom Turnipseed, former George Wallace campaign aide, former S.C. Taxpayers Association executive director and currently a contender for the Democratic nomination to the state attorney general post, has earned a reputation for being outspoken -- a characterization which is well-deserved. At a press conference in Columbia recently, Turnipseed zeroed in again on his old nemesis, Sen. Rembert Dennis.

"The Attorney General is empowered by statute to prosecute the small number of corporate lawbreakers who probably cause more hunger, suffering and degradation to our people than street crime. As a matter of fact, executive suite crime breeds street crime," Turnipseed said.

The "crime in the suites" Turnipseed speaks of is what he believes are payoffs by power companies to lawyer-legislators. "A prime example of such retainer fee payoffs are those made by SCE&G and Duke Power to a handful of lawyer-legislators such

as Rembert Dennis. Sen. Dennis bagged \$35,000 from SCE&G and \$32,000 from Duke in 1973," Turnipseed said. "Dennis gets more than anyone else because he controls the pursestrings of South Carolina more than anyone else as a member of the Budget and Control Board and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. His power is based on his ability to influence the flow of money to every legislative district. The power companies know Dennis will look out for them."

Rembert Dennis, an old-timey Democrat from small, rural

(Continued on page six)



Turnipseed

osceola

"The mission of a modern newspaper is to comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable."

from a column by Peter Finley Dunn

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from Washington

Time for another President?

President Nixon normally returns elated from foreign trips with the feeling that he has finally established his image and diminished domestic problems. We assume that that will be his mood after Moscow. He has carried the flag abroad, dominated the news, demonstrated his authority. We ardently hope his trip is successful. We assume he won't belittle his accomplishments.

But if he thinks Watergate is abated he has underestimated the public once more as he did when he fired Archibald Cox and as he did when he released the White House transcripts. He is curious that way; doesn't seem to realize what he is doing. He published the transcripts after a speech explaining that these would put the whole issue of his guilt to rest. How many times he has told the country that he is now finally settling something or other. This lack of comprehension was vividly illustrated in his sessions with Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Dean as they sat around busily composing "scenarios" and figuring how to "PR" the situation. Back there in his subconscious somewhere, Mr. Nixon is always trying to repeat the Checkers speech.

The fact is that Mr. Nixon has troubles in Washington. Various events are finally approaching conjunction. The overture ends; the play starts.

The monumental report of the seven-man Ervin committee is about ready and scheduled shortly for the Senate, perhaps for Thursday, July 11. The Ervin committee, you remember, is the body that brought you on television Dean and Mitchell and Stans and Haldeman and Ehrlichman and all the rest. It was created to propose legislation that would prevent Watergates. The report should be a spectacular: it will remind people of the origin of the wretched affair.

At about the same time, the Supreme Court will hear oral arguments (July 8) on how far presidential privilege goes and whether Mr. Nixon must give up those tapes of 64 White House conversations. Can he defy special prosecutor Leon Jaworski? Some think the high tribunal is unwise to get

into this row. It didn't need to, but it accepted jurisdiction. In Andrew Johnson's impeachment only Congress and White House were involved; now all three separate powers of the government are mixed in; it is a "historical first."

As to the Court, Mr. Nixon seems to be caught between scissor blades: he is taking another of his big gambles. On one hand, he is embarrassed, presumably, if the tapes are published, why otherwise would he make the tremendous fight to conceal them? On the other hand, if the Court rules against him (as the weight of legal opinion here assumes likely), he will take the final risk if he defies the edict. That would bring immediate impeachment.

The Court may decide in Mr. Nixon's favor, with consequences considerably transcending the specific issue of publication of the tapes. It would be a psychological victory for him at a crucial moment. It would set his critics aback and could possibly abort the whole impeachment process. Historically it would also establish a court interpretation of the executive's right to defy other parts of the government that would make us take a new, long look at the whole presidential system.

The third key development is, of course, the House impeachment committee itself. It is approaching the climactic stage after seven dreary weeks of methodical behind-the-doors testimony, accompanied by leaks. On the day Mr. Nixon started for Moscow the committee voted to release all 7200 pages of its impeachment evidence, with the exception of classified material dealing with Mr. Nixon's secret bombing of Cambodia. The committee voted 22 to 16, with six Republicans joining 16 Democrats in the majority. Opposing release were 11 Republicans and five Democrats.

Finally, of course, the trial began here last week of Ehrlichman and three others in the break-in of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. The antecedent of this episode was the imperious order from Mr. Nixon in June 1971, described by Chuck Colson, his special counsel; "I don't give a damn how it is done, do whatever has to be done to stop

these leaks and prevent further unauthorized disclosures; I don't want to be told why it can't be done."

That directive fathered Watergate.

Forty years from now, looking back at 1974, what will historians say? Contemporary accounts will show how normal it was. No riots; no bloodshed. The rows of tulips presenting arms in the beds before the White House are replaced by geraniums. Government clerks commute and eat snacks in the hot parks. Tourists climb the Washington Monument and throng the White House. Things seem unchanged. People are more interested in inflation. An election in Canada draws no interest; other democracies change governments easily but so what? Hysteria? There should be - the very presidency is at stake. There was hysteria during Andrew Johnson's ordeal; not now. The mood is bewilderment, confusion, vast irritation. But efforts to panic the one-quarter to one-third who support the President don't get far.

Congress is different. There is a mood that this reporter has never before seen. A kind of gloomy lethargy. Committees mark time. Reporters don't attend. Congress looks down the tunnel at what it may have to do - and shudders. It affects news commentators. What in God's name is the public thinking? Many who were sure there would be impeachment now begin to wonder.

We think the public is out there waiting, far ahead of Congress. It has lost track of details; it has made up its mind; somehow or other we should get another President.

The public knows the score, we think. Warrantless wiretaps, White House gestapo, secret bombing, burglarizing for national security, taxless income, a President who won't say whether he will obey the Supreme Court ... they understand. Conviction of 34 individuals and 10 corporations so far, and a dozen more indicted. It isn't all that complicated. Doesn't the Constitution say the President must enforce the laws?

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Cheap Shots

Taking the press to task

Solicitor John Foard took *Osceola* to task last week at a stump meeting in Eastover. He said he wasn't going to be intimidated by an "off-brand underground newspaper" that printed "rumors."

When we called Foard to ask what the "rumors" were that we had printed, he said, "You know—that story you printed." The only story run recently about Foard was on which quoted several unidentified attorneys as saying Columbia attorney Jim Anders had a fair chance of beating Foard in the upcoming Democratic primary.

When we explained that we had tried unsuccessfully for several days to contact Foard for a comment and now would like to interview him, Foard responded, "No chance," and hung up.

We weren't always an "off-brand underground" rag to John Foard. It was only six months ago that he came by the office to pick up copies of an edition of *Osceola* containing an interview with him. He liked it so much that he said he was sending copies to friends. It wasn't too long after that that he ordered copies of an edition containing an article on the Richland County Pretrial Intervention Program. He indicated that he was sending copies of the article to Washington along with refunding requests.

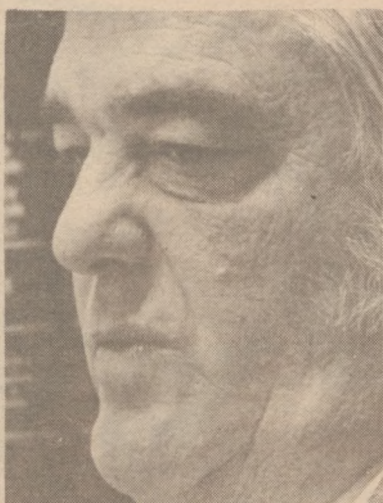
Well, all we can say is that John Foard had better watch himself. He might get in trouble with his friends for circulating copies of an "off-brand underground newspaper."

Sandy Island developer sued

A further development in the battle to protect South Carolina's tidal areas occurred this week when the United States Department of Justice filed suit in Charleston against Davis O. Heniford Jr. of Loris for alleged violations of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899.

Heniford is currently developing a portion of Harbor Island in Beaufort County, which lies just north of Frapp Island State Park. The Loris developer is using a technique currently under attack by environmentalists—that is dredging channels in tidal areas, then using the dredge material to create strips of land which are divided into lots and sold as waterfront resort property.

The Justice Department suit



Press critic John Foard

alleges that Heniford dredged below the mean high water mark without a permit from the U.S. District Corps of Engineers. According to a report in the Savannah Morning News, a Corps Engineer investigating the site in May found several alleged violations of the Act including a culvert draining water from a manmade canal into a saltwater creek. U.S. Assistant Attorney Ronald Hightower, of Charleston told *Osceola* that the suit, which will be heard in Florence, will attempt to halt any further illegal activity in the area and to require the developer to restore any areas which were damaged illegally. Heniford has denied any wrongdoing.

As reported in *Osceola* on May 10, Heniford is one of three incorporators of the Sandy Island Corporation, which sold land in 1971 to the Sandy Island Development Corporation to develop a similar channel development on Sandy Island in Georgetown County. The other two incorporators were State Senator James P. Stevens of Horry County chairman of the Senate tidelands subcommittee and Ralph Hoffman a Conway lawyer and former master-in-equity of Horry County. According to sources in Georgetown and Horry County, Heniford is project director of the channel development at Sandy Island. Partners in the Sandy Island Development Corporation include J. Bryan Floyd, mayor of North Myrtle Beach.

Storm warnings out

Another political storm may be on the horizon regarding the state's new single-member House districts. House candidates, who are now campaigning for the first time in the compact political subdivisions, are required by the new law to reside in the districts which they are elected to represent. The

burgeoning political issue concerns exactly when the candidates have to establish their legal residency.

The only provision in the new single-member law regarding residency reads: "Any person otherwise qualified by law and the Constitution of this State may file as a candidate and can be elected only in the district in which he is a resident." Article Three, Section Seven of the state constitution has this to say about eligibility: "No person shall be eligible for a seat in the Senate or the House of Representatives who, at the time of his election, is not a duly qualified elector under this Constitution...."

In order to be a duly qualified elector, a spokesman for the Legislative Council told *Osceola* this week, a candidate (or any other elector) must register 30 days prior to an election, which would appear to indicate that a candidate is a legal resident if he has lived in the district for 30 days prior to an election.

But the question -- and the controversy -- is revolving around which election. Can a candidate run in the Democratic or Republican primary in a district in which he does not live, then if he wins move to that district 30 days or more before the general election, changing his voter registration and thereby becoming a legal resident and a qualified elector? Or must the candidate be a qualified elector, and therefore a legal resident, or his district 30

days prior to his party's primary election?

Legislative Council director Henry Lake told *Osceola* this week that it was the intent of the General Assembly when it passed the law last winter that candidates for single district seats be legal residents 30 days prior to the November general election. An assistant of Lake's said he would construe the Constitutional phrase "...at the time of his election" (see above) as indicating the November general election. "So if a candidate has to be a duly qualified elector on the date of the general election," the assistant said, "and the new law states he must be a resident in the district in which he is running, then it follows that if a candidate is registered to vote in the district in which he is running 30 days before the general election, he has met the residency requirement. Of course, the State Elections Commission might have a different interpretation."

Ted Crowe, administrative assistant to Elections Commission chairman James B. Ellisor, told *Osceola* that the Commission has not taken an official position on the matter. "I don't think the time of establishing residency is clear from reading the law. I guess it's going to be tested in court by someone."

A test case could come in Richland County where candidates for two of the county's 11

single-member districts are not presently legal residents of the districts in which they are running. And if the court found that the candidates must be legal residents prior to the July 16 primaries, the two candidates would apparently be out of the race since the deadline for registering to vote in the primaries has passed.

The two candidates are both Democrats. Rep. Frank Taylor, running in House District 72, currently lives at Rutledge Forest Apartments, which lie in House District 74. Reportedly, Taylor has purchased a condominium in the new Heritage Apartments complex on Senate Street, but the complex is still under construction and may

(Continued on page eight)

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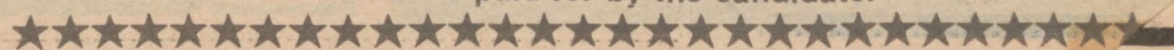
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STAGE DOOR

Who murdered Wallace Youmans?

(continued from page one)

then, the five defendants will be arraigned Monday and the trial will probably begin three days later due to a statutory provision that a trial cannot begin until three days after the arraignment. Jurors are expected to be selected beginning Wednesday from a list of 72 prospective jurors.

The fact that the trial is just now about to get under way doesn't speak well of the system of justice in Allendale County or on the state level or federal level, some people feel. One of these people is Beekman Winthrop, whose persistent efforts to have the case reopened can be credited with what progress has been made so far toward finding out who the murderer or murderers are.

Winthrop, a descendent of the founder of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, became interested in the murder when he read an article in *The New York Times* that said a witness to the murder had died. The witness, S. Carl O'Neal, was reported to have told NAACP officials from Allendale County and the state office that he knew who the two men were who had killed Youmans. O'Neal, brother of defendant J. Blanton O'Neal, apparently died of natural causes shortly after the reported confession, in which he also implicated himself in the murder conspiracy.

Winthrop, who was living on his family's Groton Plantation near Allendale at the time, was working on a book about integration problems in the Allendale County schools. He immediately became drawn into the Youmans case, he said, because he was "morally offended" by the fact that more than two years after the black youth had been murdered, and despite apparent evidence that several white men had been involved, no charges had been made.

"If I had met Wallace Youmans," Winthrop explained to *The Charlotte Observer*, "I doubt I would have been drawn to him personally, but I am more than morally offended by what

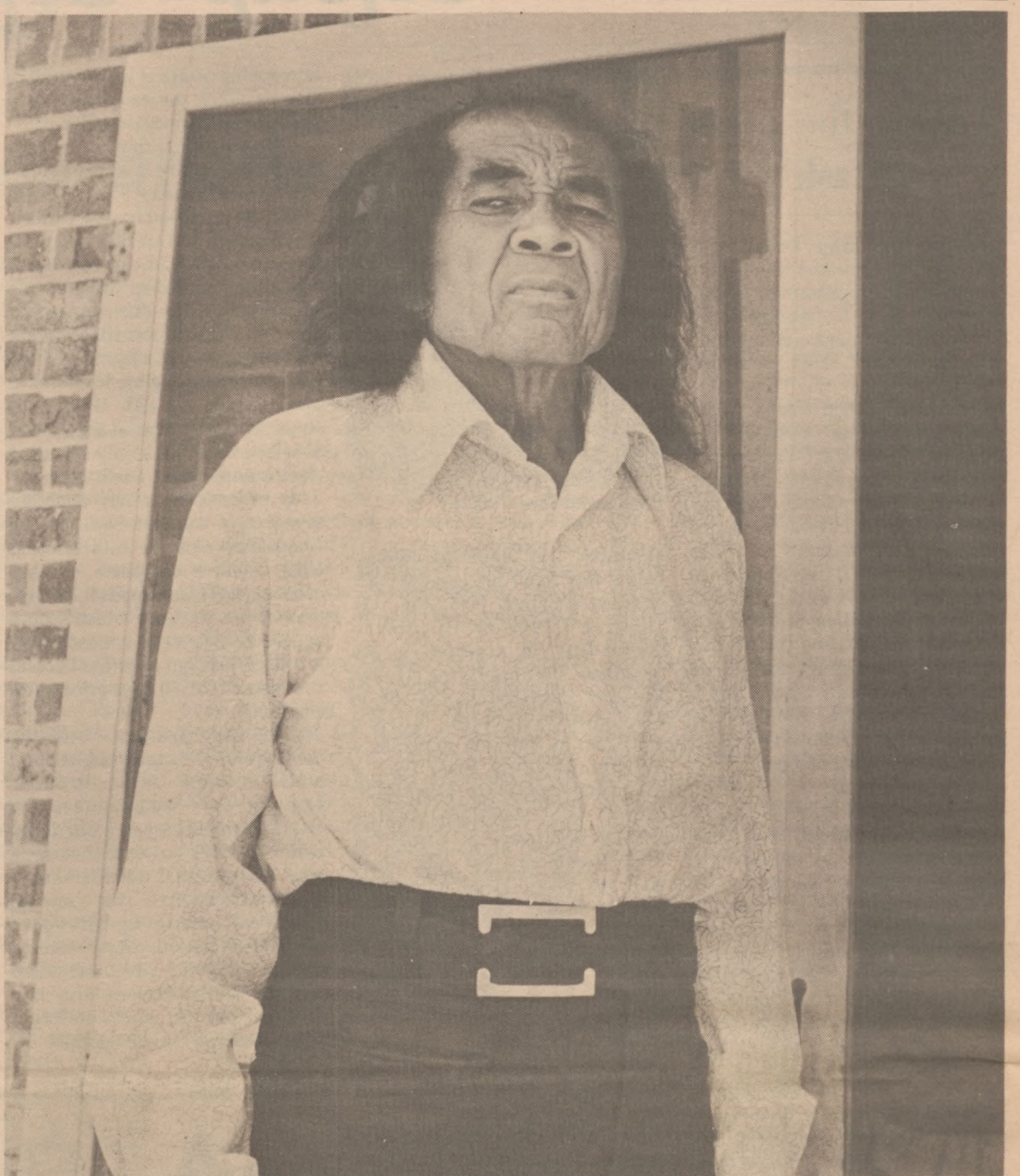
happened to him." Winthrop engaged on a personal investigation and crusade to find out who Youman's killers were that has spanned two years and cost him thousands of dollars, not to mention time. The crusade has also incurred the wrath of officialdom and others who do not want to see the case prosecuted.

Lewis White, a 68-year-old half black, half Indian who is a member of the Allendale County NAACP, was also working at the same time to find out who was responsible for the killing. White was one of the three county NAACP officials to whom Carl O'Neal originally came with his "confession" of guilt in the slaying of Youmans. Reportedly O'Neal didn't trust the local police or SLED, and he wanted White to act as a go-between with the FBI.

O'Neal, who met with the three local NAACP officials several times, wanted to receive immunity from prosecution in return for divulging the names of the two men who had shot Youmans. He, White and the other NAACP officials, George Jefferson and William Maner, traveled to Columbia where they met with Rev. Matthew McCollom, state NAACP president, and black lawyer Thomas Broadwater.

O'Neal claimed that he and another man had driven a "stakeout" car to Cook's Grocery, the site of the murder, on the night of May 15, according to White. O'Neal also said he was willing to give names of all of the men involved in the stakeout and subsequent murder to the authorities, White claimed. But within several weeks, before he could divulge those names, Carl O'Neal was dead; Dr. Joel Sexton, Charleston County coroner, ruled out the possibility of foul play in the death, attributing it to a brain abscess.

White claimed O'Neal told him the Youmans murder was a "vigilante" killing, and that the six men -- he and the five defendants -- had staked out the store with plans to shoot the first black male that walked by after midnight. "He told



Lewis White, a member of the Allendale County NAACP

Photo by Pat Tyler

me that...if I had been the first to walk by, it would have been me," White said.

The revelations that O'Neal made to White and the other NAACP leaders were disclosed in news articles in both *The Herald*, a black-oriented newspaper in Orangeburg, and in *The Charlotte*

Observer. Neither SLED nor the FBI made use of the information at the time it was released. White testified at a preliminary hearing June 5 and 6, relating what O'Neal had told him and the other NAACP officials. But that testimony, along with any forthcoming testimony in the trial by White, is expected to be

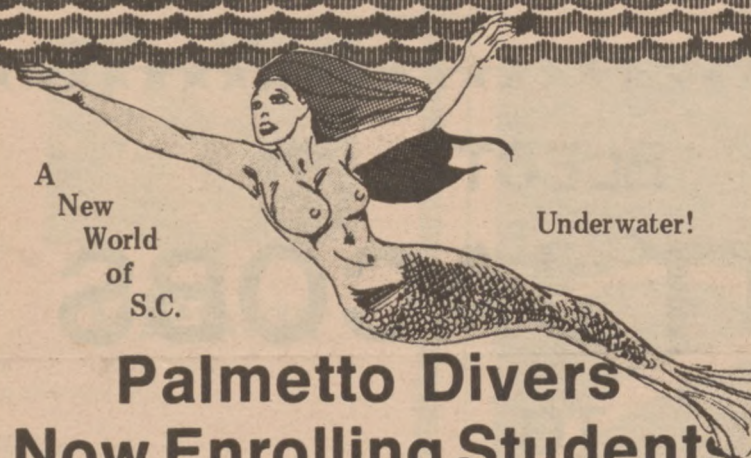
strongly challenged by the defense attorneys because of White's past criminal record. It was also believed that Broadwater had a tape of a portion of O'Neal's conversations, but so far that tape hasn't been made available.

The second apparent "break" in the case came when a former FBI informer and professed member of the Ku Klux Klan, W.F. Barnes, telephoned Winthrop. Barnes knew that Winthrop was working on a book about the Allendale County school system but he thought it was just a decoy while Winthrop investigated the Youmans murder.

According to testimony Winthrop gave at a preliminary hearing, Barnes said that he (Winthrop) should take "a long, hard look" at the Allendale County Board of Education's attempts to fire George Jefferson, a teacher. Jefferson, one of the members of the county NAACP who accompanied Carl O'Neal to Columbia, had earlier been convicted of resisting arrest. But Barnes told Winthrop the school board was trying to fire Jefferson because Jefferson had gone to *The Herald* to encourage the newspaper's interest in the Youmans case and in what Jefferson termed a cover-up by local and state officials. *The Herald* printed several articles, which led to *Charlotte Observer* reporter Jack Bass becoming interested in the case and writing several articles about it.

After several meetings with Barnes, Winthrop said, the ex-FBI informer told about a confession by Jerry Byrd -- now a defendant in

(continued on page five)



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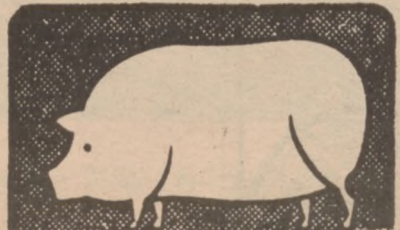
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"Whatever the outcome is, it's time that black people feel the judicial process works for them sometimes and not always against them."

(continued from page four)

the murder case -- of knowledge of the stakeout at Cook's Grocery the night of the killing. Barnes said he relayed this information to Chief J.P. Strom of SLED on December 10, 1972. At the preliminary hearing June 6, Strom denied being given the information.

In testimony at the preliminary hearing, Barnes corroborated what he is alleged to have told Winthrop. He said Byrd confessed his role in the killing, and said Byrd told him that he and Blanton O'Neal had driven Polk and Cook to the stakeout site at Cook's store. Barnes also testified that he gave the information about Byrd to Strom at Barnwell airport on December 10, 1972 -- which is what Winthrop claims Barnes told him in earlier conversations.

Winthrop, in a *Charlotte Observer* article May 12, claimed that he too told Strom of the confession that Byrd related to Barnes. On January 10, 1973, Winthrop had met in Allendale with former S.C. governor Robert McNair, who was in office at the time of the murder. Winthrop said McNair advised him to give Barnes' information to Strom, and Winthrop claims he did so the very next day when he met Strom at Allendale. According to Winthrop, the SLED chief also promised that his agents knew who did the killing and that there would be arrests within a week.

Those arrests didn't come until April 19, 1974 -- over a year later. And even then, it took a grand jury to bring them about. Interestingly, the grand jury that brought the indictments, composed of ten whites and seven blacks, didn't even have a black majority in a county where two-thirds of the 10,000 population is black.

Many people in the Fairfax community feel the indictments were unreasonably long in coming. Former Fairfax major H.W. "Billy" Priester, for one, believes a cover-up was possible if not probable. Priester, a political foe of J. Blanton O'Neal before retiring because of poor health, said he thinks SLED knew who did the killing but either would not or could not produce the evidence it needed for arrests. "I will believe to my dying day that everybody but me knew who pulled the trigger," he said. "I really believe that if the FBI had granted someone immunity the case might have been solved," Priester told *The Observer*.

Several blacks who are believed to have witnessed persons leaving Cook's store shortly after the shooting have apparently refrained from telling all they know. One of these may be Helen Smith, the dead youth's girlfriend. Beekman Winthrop, in a letter to Strom dated August 2, 1973, claimed that the girl had acted in an "odd" manner when he tried to question her about the murder. Winthrop explained that he had mentioned in a June 18 letter to Strom that Helen Smith and her sister might be "in grave danger" because the girls had apparently seen two white men leaving the Cook store area immediately after the shooting. When Strom failed to answer the June 18 letter, Winthrop said, he became concerned "about the safety of the Smith girls" and he went to talk with them.

At that time, July 14, 1973, Helen Smith said that she had seen a man "leaving the scene of the crime the night Wallace Youmans was slain," Winthrop claimed. Yet later the girl modified her story, claiming that she had not seen anyone leaving the scene of the crime, he explained. Furthermore, the Smith girl's attitude toward Winthrop had changed. Winthrop in his second letter to Strom noted that Helen Smith had accused him (Winthrop) of pretending to be a SLED agent and of threatening to kill her. Winthrop denied making any threats, and he told Strom he "never said to anyone that I am 'working for SLED' or am a SLED agent."

Whether Helen Smith's seemingly fear-provoked actions were due to threats of white backlash or whether her actions were indicative of a general mood of tension among Fairfax's black population has not yet been ascertained. But, according to Jerry Screen, the NAACP investigator, the implicit threat of white backlash has evidently had a great effect on blacks there.

Screen said there is a definite "fear of reprisals" that is keeping blacks rather closed-mouthed about the murder. "They fear that they might be harmed physically," said Screen, who told at the June preliminary hearing how he was unable to get any information from blacks about the case despite the fact that he is black himself.

A report which Screen compiled for the NAACP on the murder was read into the court record during the preliminary hearing. In it he concluded that "a deep and abiding fear of the whites that are in control" exists among Fairfax's black population. He alleged that blacks felt they had been treated "unfairly" in former magistrate Blanton O'Neal's court, and he said he thought Youmans was killed by "a bunch of white men who had

nothing better to do than to go out and kill them a nigger."

Screen, who was present at the preliminary hearing, commented to *Osceola* that Helen Smith was of little help in getting evidence against the defendants because she was still "too uptight to talk about it" (the murder).

The general mood of the black community, Screen said, is "if somebody gets shot they'll just go out and shoot somebody in return." Yet it is not surprising that blacks have been hesitant to tell what they know about the murder, if they know anything, said Screen. He explained that there are very few factories and places of employment in Fairfax, and "the people are dependent on big shots like Blanton O'Neal for making a living....They say, 'Why should I put my neck on the line, and find out that I don't have a job any longer?'"

One has only to go to Fairfax and mention the Youmans murder with more than casual interest to evoke much the same reaction -- from blacks or whites -- that Screen talked about.

This writer went to the scene of the crime to find out what the black community's feeling about the upcoming trial is, and to find out if anyone still remembers Wallace Youmans. They do.

The store which formerly housed Cook's Grocery, now owned by a middle-aged black man, appears to have changed little from photos taken of it four years ago. Empty soda crates are propped up against the weathered building. A rough wooden bench sits outside the store for customers to use.

But the customers at the store last week were black instead of white. And, almost to a man, they were uncommunicative when the name Albert Cook was mentioned. The men acted strangely when asked if that particular store had

been owned by Cook. A couple of them said, "No, no" quickly and curtly, as if they were accustomed to the question and were determined to ward off anyone who seemed interested in the former owner or the murder that had happened there.

The store owner, who said he bought the store three years ago, was no more friendly than his customers. He refused to let any photographs be taken, warning, "If you try to sneak any, you're gonna be in trouble." That admonition, along with the haunting vision of four years ago, was enough to make one cringe.

A lone customer was willing to talk about the mood of the black community, and he supported what Screen had said about it. He said the people in the black community harbor an "animosity" toward the five defendants. With the dispassionate voice of a man who wants to see justice done, he said, "People want to see

somebody die."

The man claimed that many blacks are angry at what they consider outright lies by the white defendants. He explained, "You ask a little black kid whether he stole a piece of candy or not and you expect him to tell the truth. If he did it, then you tell his momma and she'll whup him. That's the way we're brought up -- not to lie to somebody when they ask you something."

The upcoming trial will undoubtedly resolve the questions about whether the killers of Wallace Youmans will be tried justly. But, as Screen explained, the matter at hand concerns not only the Youman family but the black community in Fairfax as a whole. "Whatever the outcome is," he said, "it's time that black people feel the judicial process works for them sometimes and not always against them. If there is going to be any law and order (in Fairfax), somebody has to be put in jail."

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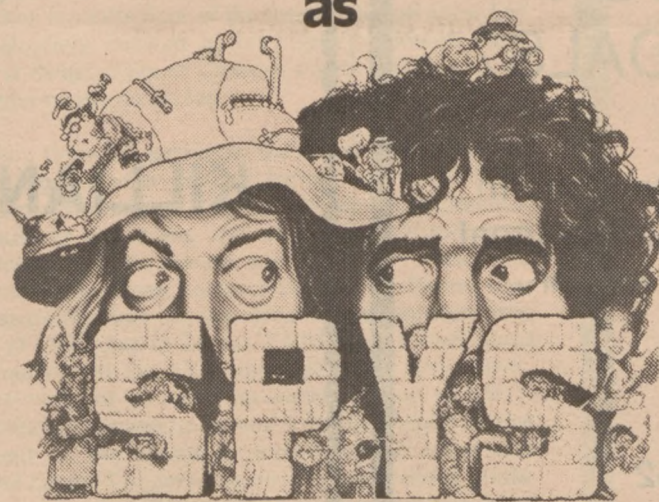
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Tom Turnipseed...

Berkeley County, is a good man for Turnipseed to pick on. He is powerful, mainly because of the Senate's seniority system and he is receiving large sums of money from the power companies. In short, he's the perfect villain for any populist on the stump.

Turnipseed, his voice now booming out at about 200 decibels, intimidates many members of the press. They begin to pack up their camera equipment, putting away their note pads.

"And it's easy to buy a county. Too easy. I wish the Governor in this state had more power; at least they (the utilities) would have to pay more money," the candidate for attorney general bellowed.

Turnipseed acts like a man possessed, raising his voice to cowering intensity and then apologizing to the press for "getting so carried away." It's the same act he used as Taxpayers Association director. But perhaps

"act" is the wrong word -- maybe "modus operandi" would be better. No, his sincerity is no longer an issue. He says he's mortgaged himself to the hilt to run the campaign and it's easy to believe.

His main media weapon has been *The Turnipseed Record*, a small tabloid newspaper which Turnipseed put together to detail the issues and his stances on them. "We've circulated 700,000 of those already," Turnipseed explains.

There will be little advertising, and no television, unless someone gives him the money, he says. His radio advertising consists of endorsements from race car driver Cale Yarborough, singer Jerry Lee Lewis and Grand Ole Opry star Del Reeves.

"You know Jerry Lee Lewis," Turnipseed smiles, "he's the man that did, you know, 'Great Bawls of Fiah.'"

Turnipseed obviously is playing for a definite constituency and it's the constituency that could elect him, if it turns out on July 16. But that's a big IF.

And that's where Rembert Dennis comes in. Dennis is well known; why, he's been vilified by every paper in the state, except perhaps *The Berkeley Democrat*. McLeod is well known and, in most cases, well respected. He has a thorough knowledge of the law and is well-liked, even by Turnipseed. "Why, Dan McLeod is a fine man and a gentleman, as far as I know. He's been nice to me,"



Dan McLeod

Turnipseed explains.

All Turnipseed says is that McLeod isn't "active" enough and that "this state needs an active attorney general who will represent all the people." That's about as tough as Turnipseed will get on the incumbent attorney general. He's not out to get good ole Dan; it's Dennis's hide he wants to tack onto the barn door, and poor ole Dan just happens to be in the way.

Turnipseed's professions of campaign poverty seem to be genuine. His wife maintains the campaign headquarters. Volunteers bustle in and out. Their compensation is "expenses only." Turnipseed explains with a grin, "I learned my lesson about paid staff."

What he's talking about is the controversy he ran into earlier this year as executive director of the Taxpayers Association, when two members of his staff resigned over what they termed Turnipseed's use

any other class of South Carolinians.

But if Turnipseed has gotten the blacks wrapped up and if half of those *Turnipseed Records* found their way into the hearts of those average working people out there, then where is McLeod's support? How will he possibly avoid a crushing defeat on July 16? Turnipseed just smiles and says, "I just don't know."

McLeod may know differently, but he isn't saying. Repeated attempts to get a telephone call through to the attorney general failed. His secretary was cordial, but she just couldn't seem to find him.

The truth probably is that Dan McLeod has never faced such fierce opposition before. Turnipseed is a man full of energy, if nothing else, and even McLeod has probably realized that he's a force to be reckoned with. The attorney general is probably working the Fourth of July weekend, traveling from courthouse to courthouse, mending political fences and seeing a few old friends. He hasn't displayed any anger in the few times he has taken his campaign to the public, but there is a disturbing hint that something's churning and boiling beneath that cool, calm, quiet surface.

Only on July 16 will the truth be known, and yet the Palmetto Populist is already looking beyond the general election in November (He contends he will face only token Republican opposition.) "When I am attorney general I am not going to fire the entire old staff. Everyone will stay -- everyone except those who have campaigned against me during working hours."

The message is an obvious warning and it's delivered with a slight sneer.

So July 16 can't come too soon for Tom Turnipseed. It's impossible to gauge McLeod's feelings, but even if Turnipseed doesn't win at the polls he won't be a defeated man. He's weathered Wallace's campaigns and the controversy-wracked Taxpayers Association and he still remains as energetic and crusading as ever. So if he loses on July 16 he won't be heading back into political retirement (i.e. law practice). But if he wins, look out, Rembert Dennis.

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BREAK UP DIRTY DOZEN

In Colorado, former Congressman and past head of the House Interior Committee, Wayne Aspinall, knows what a dirty dozen list is.

In Georgia, former State Senator Higginbotham remembers what the Georgia League of Conservation Voters is.

Now environmental organizers in South Carolina are following the example of other areas and are seeking environmental action through the polls.

The South Carolina League of Conservation Voters presents the first 'dirty' and 'clean' dozen legislators in our state. And the first environmental voting chart for South Carolina's Senate and House.

The S.C. League of Conservation Voters (LCV) is a bipartisan political campaign committee headed by environmental leaders from across the state. We work in key campaigns where important environmental decisions will be influenced by the outcome. We raise money for a few especially important contests. We endorse candidates who deserve recognition.

We need people who will base their votes on the issues, and people who will send us contributions or work in the campaigns. We're launching an initial two-year effort against the "Dirty Dozen"; there are seven important contests this year.

Look over what we have to say about the "Dirty" and the "Clean" Dozen. Think over the issues that have been lost or won, often by a handful of votes. And decide whether you're willing to help bring environmental action to South Carolina.

The Dirty Dozen

1. SEN. JAMES P. STEVENS/ Sen. Stevens has used his seniority and influence to bury, obstruct, or gut every significant environmental measure that has reached the Senate in recent years. He has offered amendments to bad bills like S.977 which made the proposals even worse (hoping to give developers of high marsh areas and intertidal ditches and "plugs" a carte blanche). Even the very mild proposal of the Scenic Rivers Bill to enable voluntary donation of land along rivers to the State was attacked and seriously delayed by Stevens. Stevens himself has a vested interest in blocking tidelands protection, and has sold large areas of tidelands on two occasions to his business partners' corporation for dredging and filling to create waterfront lots. Stevens has chaired the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee to which the Sanders Tidelands Bill was referred, refusing to act or consider the House-passed measure. Stevens has told the Senate he believes supporters of the tidelands bill are "fascists" whom he expects to see "goose-stepping to the State House." James Stevens has voted wrong on every issue. Until the rest of the Senate stands up to him, or until Stevens leaves office through defeat or retirement, conservationists see little chance of passage of any really meaningful legislation through that body.

2. SEN. JAMES M. WADDELL, JR./ Sen. Waddell has a viewpoint on tidelands which, despite his repeated statements to the contrary, is diametrically opposed to that of conservationists. Waddell has consistently authored or backed counterproposals to those of conservationists. Waddell was a chief advocate for locating the giant German petrochemical complex, BASF, at Victoria Bluffs. Claiming it was good environmental legislation, Waddell helped push S.977 through the Senate. Waddell's appointment as head of the Coastal Zone Planning and Management Council by Governor West, who created the Council through Executive Order, is regarded by conservationists as a payment of a political debt, Waddell having managed West's campaign for Governor. As head of the Council, Waddell has used public meetings to attack the Sanders Tidelands Bill, claiming it is unworkable and unenforceable. Waddell has sponsored through the Council a bill which failed to establish a permitting system and which failed to even define the tidelands for enforcement purposes. Waddell tries hard to project an image of environmental concern, yet his sincerity is transparent to those who look at his record. Even though Waddell voted for the Scenic Rivers Bill, he had previously attacked it on the floor of the Senate. His real record on the environment cunningly and elusively covered in his public comments, Sen. Waddell is a politician whose efforts threaten South Carolina's coast with the "New Jersey" syndrome more than any other conservation foe.

3. SEN. REMBERT C. DENNIS/ Sen. Dennis is seemingly the owner and operator of the Wildlife Department fiefdom, an agency often believed hampered from doing its job on Environmental Impact Statements, dredge-and-fill operations, and protection of fish and wildlife habitats because of the strong arm of politics controlling its Commission. Dennis is second in Seniority in the Senate, and heads the Finance and the Fish, Game and Forestry Committees. Many conservationists feel Dennis uses those positions to control appointments to the Wildlife Commission (the House-passed Wildlife Reform Bill of 1972 died in Dennis' FG&F Committee). Lead author of S.977, the ricefields ownership bill, Dennis himself claims title to ricefields. Dennis fought the Schumacher amendment to add a permitting system to S.977. Another fiefdom which Dennis ultimately appears to control is the S.C. Public Service Authority, whose mismanagement of the extensive publicly-owned lakeshores (including Santee Swamp) along the Santee-Cooper reservoirs is an unparalleled public lands scandal. Not only have 22 legislators been able to obtain 40-year lease lots ahead of the general public, but Dennis himself has received special favors from PSA (he was sold a ten-lot section of public lakeshore, for instance). Dennis has used his influence to block the most needed conservation measures from passage and to peddle personal-interest measures varying from turkey hunting regulations to land grabs.

The Clean Dozen

1. REP. ALEX SANDERS/ Alex Sanders has done more than vote correctly on every critical environmental vote that has arisen in the past four years; he has also been chiefly responsible for bringing most of the issues up for consideration and has led the debates on the House floor. Sanders has been the lead author and floor manager of the tidelands protection measures and the leader in the fight to save Santee Swamp. He has sponsored legislation to create an Environmental Policy Act for the state, worked to secure adequate funding for water and air pollution control programs, and worked hard to bring environmental problems before the public. Now a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Sanders has the endorsement of the S.C. League of Conservation Voters as the leading statewide candidate in the 1974 elections. As Lieutenant Governor (and hence president of the Senate), Sanders could do a great deal to correct the imbalance of power in the Senate which has been responsible for the death or weakening of most conservation legislation.

2. SEN. T. DEWEY WISE/ Dewey Wise has been the champion of several public interest measures in the Senate, including the Ethics Bill and the Scenic Rivers Bill. His reasoned, logical approach to Senate debates and his patience in dealing with the archaic Senate leadership is responsible for the Senate's passage of the Scenic Rivers Bill and the close votes on Ethics legislation. Wise probably has a better understanding of environmental law and conservation problems than any of his Senate colleagues, and has been unusually successful for a freshman Senator in bringing the issues before the public. His voting record also reflects his strong commitment to the environment.

3. REP. JAMES H. MOSS/ Second author of the Sanders Tidelands Bill, Jim Moss has worked hard to pass effective statewide conservation measures of many types. Moss led the House debate to protect public rights in the tidelands through his opposition to special interest legislation for ricefields claimants. He has fought to strengthen the Oil and Gas Bill. As chairman of a special House committee to study the infamous land dealings of the Public Service Authority, Moss has gotten the PSA to produce important information about its practices and has probed the issue to the point where legislation to correct the situation can soon be offered. Alone among the Beaufort Delegation, Moss has shown clearly that he is willing to make effective conservation programs a major priority among his legislative efforts.

4. REP. REX CARTER/ Rex Carter, a leader in conservation legislation, became Speaker of the House in August, 1973. Carter has co-authored the Sanders Tidelands Bill. He has a long, solid history of voting for conservation measures. As Speaker, he has taken steps to improve the speed and efficiency of the House by making its committees more functional. Carter seems determined to come to grips with the environmental issues of the state and seems to recognize that environmental issues rank high among those the legislature should address. Many conservationists view Carter as a refreshing contrast to the unyielding antagonism of Senate leaders to many environmental concerns.

5. REP. GARY E. BYRD, JR./ A farmer from Hartsville, Gary Byrd is second vice-chairman of the Agriculture and Conservation Committee. His effective work in the committee on both the Mining Act and on tidelands legislation, and his work on committee legislation has had a lot to do with shaping bills for passage by the full House.

6. REP. MICHAEL P. EBERT/ Freshman Rep. Mike Ebert is already distinguished as the foremost Republican leader on environmental issues in the legislature. Long before being elected, he helped found the Columbia Audubon Society. Two years ago, he was one of three legislators that led the press through Santee Swamp to publicize the renewed attempts to cut the unique publicly-owned swamp forest. Ebert is co-author of the Sanders Tidelands Bill and faces opposition in both the primary and the general election.

FOR THE REST OF THE DIRTY AND CLEAN DOZEN, PLEASE TURN TWO PAGES ...



SEN. JAMES P. STEVENS
(D-Horry)



SEN. JAMES M. WADDELL
(D-Beaufort)



SEN. REMBERT DENNIS
(D-Berkeley)



REP. CHARLES E. HODGES
(D-Horry)



REP. BRANTLEY HARVEY
(D-Beaufort)



SEN. JOHN A. MARTIN
(D-Fairfield)

ENVIRONMENTAL VOTES

Compiled by the S.C. League

Explanation of votes

Listed below are the most important record votes in the past four years for the Senate and House of Representatives of South Carolina. There have been far too few critical environmental issues debated in the legislature, but votes that have been cast have been of great importance. Topics involve tidelands, scenic rivers, the composition of the Wildlife Commission, and the accountability of highway projects for environmental effects.

The chart does not reflect a Legislator's total record on conservation. A Legislator's public vote is only the tip of an iceberg and the tip may be deceiving. Behavior in an important committee may have far more impact than votes on the floor. Public floor votes reflect the pressure of the constituency as well as personal conviction and may make a legislator appear better or worse than he is in the privacy of a committee room.

EXPLANATION OF SCORES

Votes we consider correct are noted by the letter "C"; incorrect by the letter "X"; absences or abstaining votes by an "A" and illness or periods when not in the legislature by a dash (-).

To compute the score, calculate the percent of correct votes actually cast (ignoring absences). Then subtract four points as a penalty for every absence denoted by an "A".

S.C. LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

The League is a statewide nonpartisan campaign committee that supports legislators working to protect the environment and opposes those who are most destructive. We raise money for a few candidates, who face especially close races and endorse others who deserve recognition. The League works in cooperation with the National League of Conservation Voters in statewide or National contests and we base our decisions upon the advice of conservation leaders from many groups.

Deborah J. Stirling
Chairman

STEERING COMMITTEE

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Senate votes

VOTE ONE

S. 977, the Tidelands Bill of 1972. The vote is on the Second Reading of the bill, sponsored by Sens. Dennis, Waddell, Grimes, and Harrelson. S. 977 was an attempt to settle the controversial question of ricefield ownership by attaching it to a notoriously weak proposal for protecting tidelands. Conservationists opposed the bill, which would have used payment of taxes in recent years as criteria for deciding

ownership of ricefield tidelands in favor of private persons, over public claims. The Second Reading passed, 20-13. May 10, 1972. (LCV position is against Second Reading).

VOTE TWO

S. 977, the Tidelands Bill of 1972. The vote is on the McMillan motion to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee. The motion to recommit failed, 16-18. May 17, 1972. (LCV position is for recommitment).

VOTE THREE

S. 977, the Tidelands Bill of 1972. The vote is on an amendment sponsored by Sen. Schumacher and nine others to require that a State policy for tidelands, including a permit program and zoning plan, be prepared by the Water Resources Commission and administered upon approval by the Governor. The amendment failed 17-15. May 18, 1972. (LCV position is for the amendment).

VOTE FOUR

H. 1237, the Sanders Tidelands Bill. The vote is on the Doar motion to recall the House-passed bill and place it on the calendar for consideration. Conservationists supported the motion since the bill was in a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee headed by the bill's key opponent, Sen. Stevens of Horry County. The bill had been the major focus of conservationists' legislative efforts for over two years. The motion failed, 29-7. May 28, 1974. (LCV position is for the recall motion).

VOTE FIVE

S. 857, the Wise Scenic Rivers Bill. The vote is on a motion by Sens. Stevens and Ballenger to table (kill) the bill. The bill provided for the designation of rivers by the Water Resources Commission, and enabled tax deductions to persons donating strips of land to the State along the rivers, an important means of adding to the park and recreation land system in the State. The motion failed, 21-6. May 29, 1974. (LCV position is against the motion to table).

VOTE SIX

H. 1237, The Sanders Tidelands Bill. The vote is on the Lourie motion to recall the bill from the Judiciary Committee and refer it to the Natural Resources Committee. Sen. Stevens, head of the subcommittee on the measure, had pledged his opposition and refused to discuss the bill or hold a hearing. The motion failed, 16-13. June 11, 1974. (LCV position is for the recall motion).

VOTE SEVEN

H. 1237, the Sanders Tidelands Bill. The vote is on the Medlock motion to recall the bill and refer it to the Natural Resources Committee. The motion failed, 23-12. June 18, 1974. (LCV position is for the recall motion).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	SC
District 1 (Counties - Abbeville, Anderson, Oconee and Pickens)								
Ballenger, William Howard (D)	-	-	-	X	X	A	X	0
Garrison, T. Ed. (D)	C	A	A	A	C	A	A	80
McDonald, M.E. (D)	X	C	C	X	C	A	X	46
Smith, Harris P. (D)	C	C	C	-	-	-	-	100
District 2 (Counties - Greenville and Laurens)								
Chapman, Harry A., Jr. (D)	X	C	C	A	C	C	A	72
Garrett, Charles G.	X	C	C	X	C	A	C	63
Riley, Richard W. (D)	A	C	C	A	C	C	C	92
Smith, J. Verne (D)	-	-	-	X	C	X	X	25
Taylor, David S. (D)	-	-	-	X	C	A	X	29
District 3 (Counties - Greenwood and McCormick)								
Drummond, John (D)	C	A	X	C	C	C	C	79
District 4 (Counties - Spartanburg)								
Moore, Paul M. (D)	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	14
Smith, Horace C. (D)	C	C	X	A	A	A	A	51
Stephen, James B. (D)	X	C	C	C	A	A	A	63
District 5 (Counties - Cherokee, Newberry, Saluda and Union)								
Lake, Robert C., Jr. (D)	C	C	C	X	C	A	X	63
Long, John D. III (D)	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	14
District 6 (Counties - Kershaw, Lancaster, and York)								
Holland, Donald H. (D)	A	X	A	X	A	A	X	0
Mendenhall, Samuel B. (D)	-	-	-	X	A	A	X	0
Roddey, Frank L. (D)	A	X	X	X	C	X	X	13
District 7 (Counties - Chester, Fairfield and Richland)								
Bristow, Walter J. (D)	A	X	C	C	C	C	C	79
Lourie, Isadore (D)	-	-	-	X	A	C	C	63
Martin, John A. (D)	X	A	A	X	A	X	X	0
Medlock, Travis (D)	-	-	-	X	A	C	C	92
Rubin, Hyman (D)	A	X	C	X	A	C	C	52
District 8 (Counties - Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Edgefield, and Lexington)								
Dooley, A. J. (D)	X	C	X	X	C	X	A	29
Laughlin, Michael L. (D)	X	A	A	X	A	A	X	0
Martin, Jimmy L. (D)	-	-	-	X	A	A	A	0
McMillan, Gilbert E. (R)	C	C	C	X	X	C	X	57
District 9 (Counties - Chesterfield, Dillon, Lee and Marlboro)								
Harris, C. Anthony (D)	C	C	C	C	A	C	A	92
Lindsay, John C. (D)	X	A	X	A	A	C	X	13
District 10 (Counties - Darlington)								
Saleeby, Edward E. (D)	-	-	-	C	A	C	X	63
District 11 (Counties - Florence, Horry, Marion and Williamsburg)								
Floyd, LaNue (D)	A	A	A	X	X	X	X	0
Gasque, J. Ralph (D)	A	A	X	X	A	X	X	0
Smith, Thomas E., Jr. (D)	-	-	-	X	A	A	A	0
Stevens, James P. (D)	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	0
District 12 (Counties - Clarendon and Sumter)								
Bowen, Thomas O. (D)	-	-	-	X	X	X	C	25
Morris, James M. (D)	A	A	A	X	X	X	X	0
District 13 (Counties - Calhoun, Dorchester, and Orangeburg)								
Gressette, L. Marion (D)	-	-	-	X	A	X	X	0
Williams, Marshall B. (D)	C	A	A	X	A	A	A	30
District 14 (Counties - Berkeley)								
Dennis, Rembert C. (D)	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	14
District 15 (Counties - Allendale, Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton and Jasper)								
Harrelson, James P. (D)	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	14
Waddell, James M. Jr. (D)	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	14
District 16 (Counties - Charleston and Georgetown)								
Carter, Allen R. (D)	X	X	X	X	C	C	C	43
Doar, William W., Jr. (D)	-	-	-	C	C	C	C	10
Edwards, James B. (R)	-	-	-	A	C	A	A	81
Hartnett, Thomas F. (R)	-	-	-	A	A	A	C	81
Wise, Thomas Dewey (D)	-	-	-	C	C	A	C	9



REP. ALEX SANDERS
(D-Richland)



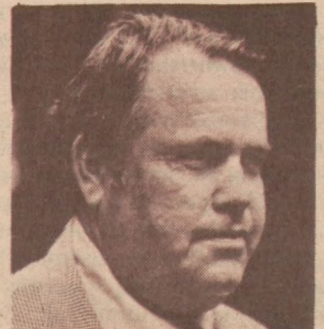
SEN. T. DEWEY WISE
(D-Charleston)



REP. JAMES H. MOSS
(D-Beaufort)



REP. REX CARTER
(D-Greenville)



REP. GARY E. BYRD, JR.
(D-Darlington)

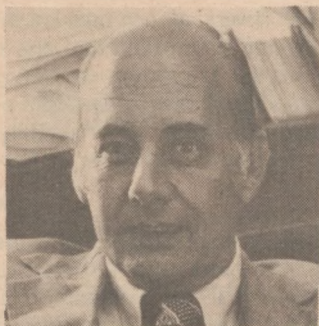


REP. MICHAEL P. EBERT
(R-Richland)

ty Dozen



REP. SIDI LIMEHOUSE
(R-Charleston)



SEN. JAMES M. MORRIS
(D-Clarendon)



SEN. JAMES P. HARRELSON
(D-Colleton)



SEN. W. H. BALLENGER
(D-Ooonee)



SEN. L. MARION GRESSETTE
(D-Calhoun)



REP. L. ROGER KIRK
(R-Richland)

OF THE S.C. LEGISLATURE

League of Conservation Voters

7 SCORE

X 0
A 80
X 46
- 100

A 72
C 63
X 92
X 25
X 29

C 79

X 14
A 51
A 63

X 63
X 14

X 0
0
X 13

C 79
C 63
X 0
C 92
C 52

A 29
X 0
A 0
X 57

A 92
X 13

X 63

X 0
X 0
A 0
X 0

C 25
X 0 0

X 0
A 30

X 14

C 43
C 100
A 88
A 88
A 96

House votes

VOTE ONE

H. 1045, the Doar and Sanders Tidelands Bill of 1971. The vote is on an amendment proposed by Rep. Hartnett to exempt ricefield owners from the provisions of the bill. The bill would have created a state permitting system for salt water tidelands. The amendment was defeated, 51-26. April 20, 1971. (LCV position is against the amendment).

VOTE TWO

H. 2692, the Limehouse Bill to change the means of selecting the S.C. Wildlife Commission. The vote is on the Second Reading of the bill. The bill would have caused the Commission to be elected by the General Assembly, rotating membership among all counties. Conservationists feel the existing system (selection by the Governor with advice and consent of the Senate) has led to a political rewards system controlled by a small number of powerful Senators. The bill passed Second Reading, 78-8. March 9, 1972. (LCV position is for the bill.)

VOTE THREE

H. 1237, the Sanders Tidelands Bill. The vote is on a motion to recall the bill from the Ways and Means Committee, where it was placed on a technicality over funds. The bill provided for a planning, permitting, and inventory system for the tidelands and was endorsed by 26 conservation organizations. The motion succeeded, 71-24. February 19, 1974. (LCV position is for the recall motion).

VOTE FOUR

H. 1237, the Sanders Tidelands Bill. The vote is on the Condon-Dangerfield Amendment to exempt federally funded highway projects from review by the agency administering to the tidelands areas through which the projects would pass. Conservationists argued that highways have such serious impacts on tidelands that they should be included. The Amendment failed, 46-32. April 18, 1974. (LCV position is against the amendment).

1 2 3 4 5 6 Score

Abbeville County							
Snipes, W.F. (D)	-	-	A	A	A	A	0
Aiken County							
Cain, C. Marshall (R)	C	C	C	A	A	A	88
Collins, Cecil L. (R)	-	-	C	A	A	A	88
Fulmer, Zack G. (R)	X	C	C	X	X	X	33
Rudnick, Irene K. (D)	-	-	C	C	C	C	100
Allendale County							
Brandt, James B. (D)	X	A	A	C	X	C	42
Anderson County							
Clinkscales, W.N. Jr. (D)	-	-	X	C	A	A	42
Harris, Patrick B. (D)	A	C	A	A	A	A	68
Marett, Dan T. (D)	A	C	A	C	X	C	67
Wingo, Jesse M. (D)	-	-	C	C	A	C	96
Wright, E. Juetta (D)	X	C	A	A	A	A	34
Bamberg County							
Kemp R.W. (D)	A	C	A	C	X	C	67
Barnwell County							
Blatt, Solomon (D)	C	A	X	A	A	A	34
Beaufort County							
Harvey, W. Brantley, Jr. (D)	C	A	A	C	X	X	42
Moss, James H. (D)	C	C	C	A	C	C	96
Berkeley County							
Helmly, Robert L. (D)	-	-	C	X	X	A	29
Knight, Thomas A. (D)	A	A	C	A	A	A	68
Morris, E. Jarvis (D)	A	A	A	A	A	A	0
Calhoun County							
Biggs, Alvin C. (D)	-	-	X	C	X	C	50
Charleston County							
Condon, James M. (D)	A	C	C	X	X	X	36
Dangerfield, Clyde M. (D)	C	X	X	X	C	X	33
Goodstein, Arnold S. (D)	C	C	C	A	C	C	96
Henson, John L. (D)	X	A	X	X	X	X	0
Hutto, Thomas A. (D)	A	A	A	A	A	A	0
Joseph, James C. (D)	X	A	-	-	-	-	0
Leamond, F. Julian (D)	A	A	A	A	A	A	0
Limehouse, Sidi (R)	X	C	-	X	X	X	20
Riley, Joseph P. Jr. (D)	A	A	C	A	A	A	68
Rivers, L. Mendel, Jr. (D)	-	-	C	C	C	X	75
Tillman, Wheeler M. (D)	-	-	A	X	C	X	29
Woods, Robert R. (D)	-	-	C	C	C	X	75
Cherokee County							
Daniel, Michael R. (D)	-	-	A	A	X	X	0
Medley, Dolphus C. (D)	X	C	A	A	X	C	42
Chester County							
Gaston, John P. (D)	A	X	X	X	X	C	16
Chesterfield County							
Gregory, George W., Jr. (D)	-	-	A	A	C	A	88
McLain, John Russell (D)	-	-	C	X	C	C	75
Clarendon County							
Plowden, Charles N. (D)	-	-	X	A	X	C	29
Colleton County							
McLeod, Peden B. (D)	-	-	X	A	X	X	0
Darlington County							
Byrd, Gary E., Jr. (D)	X	C	C	C	C	C	84
Chandler, A. Lee (D)	-	-	C	A	A	A	88
Smith, Edward Jack (D)	A	A	C	C	X	X	42

VOTE FIVE

H. 1237, the Sanders Tidelands Bill. The vote is on the Tison Amendment to exempt Hampton County from the bill. Conservationists argued that although Hampton County has only a small quantity of tidelands, it was important to include all

1 2 3 4 5 6 Score

Dillon County							
McLeod, William J. (D)	C	C	X	C	X	C	67
Dorchester County							
Dukes, Gene W. (ID)	-	-	A	X	X	C	29
Messervy, James H. (D)	-	-	-	X	X	C	33
Edgefield County							
Derrick, Butler C., Jr. (D)	C	C	X	A	A	A	55
Fairfield County							
Hornsby, Ben F. (D)	-	-	C	A	X	C	63
Florence County							
Anderson, Ralph King (D)	-	-	C	C	C	C	100
Baker, Gordon B., Jr. (D)	-	-	C	A	A	A	88
Keller, David W., Jr. (D)	-	-	C	A	A	A	88
Venters, W. Odell (D)	X	A	A	C	X	C	42
Georgetown County							
Barrineau, T. Basil (D)	-	-	C	X	X	X	25
Heinemann, John C. (D)	-	-	C	X	X	X	25
Greenville County							
Campbell, Carrol A., Jr. (R)	C	C	C	C	A	A	92
Carter, Rex L. (D)	C	C	C	C	A	A	92
Earle, John K. (R)	C	A	C	C	C	C	96
Frederick, Carolyn E. (R)	C	C	C	C	C	C	96
Garrett, J. S. Jr. (D)	C	C	C	C	C	C	100
Granger, Herbert C. (D)	A	C	C	A	A	A	92
Huff, Beattie E. (D)	A	A	C	A	X	C	55
Marchant, Thomas M., III (R)	-	-	C	X	A	X	29
Pyle, C. Victor, Jr. (D)	C	C	C	C	C	C	100
Stroud, William H. (R)	-	-	C	X	A	X	63
Theodore, Nick A. (D)	A	C	C	A	X	C	67
Greenwood County							
Camell, Marion P. (D)	X	C	C	X	X	C	50
Moore, James E. (D)	C	C	C	C	X	C	84
Hampton County							
Tison, Wilson (D)	C	X	X	C	X	X	33
Horry County							
Floyd, Siney T. (D)	A	C	A	C	X	X	42
Hodges, Charles E. (D)	A	A	X	X	C	X	17
Van Osdell, James B. (D)	-	-	C	X	A	X	42
Jasper County							
Kleckley, Albert L. (D)	-	-	X	A	X	X	0
Kershaw County							
Arrants, J. Clayton (D)	A	A	C	A	X	C	55
Clyburn, W.R. (D)	A	C	C	X	X	C	56
Lancaster County							
Hinson, Caldwell T. (D)	C	C	A	A	X	A	55
Mangum, Tom (D)	A	C	C	A	A	C	88
Laurens County							
Holland, Joe S. (D)	-	-	X	X	X	C	25
Stoddard, Eugene C. (D)	X	C	C	X	X	X	33
Lee County							
DesChamps, W. Green, Jr. (D)	A	X	X	X	X	C	16
Lexington County							
Klapman, Jarvis R. (R)	X	C	C	C	A	A	67
Martschink, Sherry S. (R)	X	A	C	X	A	A	21
Porth, Lucius O. (R)	X	A	C	C	X	C	56
Russell, Norma C. (R)	-	-	C	C	C	C	100

1 2 3 4 5 6 Score

Marion County							
Waller, John H., Jr. (D)	C	A	X	A	A	A	34
Marlboro County							
Rogers, John I., III (D)	-	-	C	A	C	C	96
McCormick County							
Baggett, Julius H. (D)	C	C	X	X	X	C	50
Newberry County							
Lake, Walter T. (D)	A	C	X	X	X	C	36
Ooonee County							
King, Harold B. (D)	-	-	X	A	A	A	0
Sandifer, Cecil T. (D)	-	-	A	C	X	A	42
Orangeburg County							
Bennett, L. Edward (D)	A	A	C	C	X	C	67
Dantzler, Heyward N. (D)	-	-	C	X	X	A	29
Yarborough, F. Hall (D)	A	A	A	A	A	A	0
Pickens County							
Breazeale, Harold D. (D)	C	C	X	A	X	C	56
Floyd, Henry F. (D)	-	-	C	C	C	C	100
Hendricks, B.L., Jr. (D)	C	C	A	A	X	A	55
Richland County							
Adams, Weston (R)	-	-	C	A	C	C	96
Baskin, Jewel S. (R)	-	-	A	C	X	X	29
Baskin, Weems O. (R)	-	-	C	C	A	A	92
Burnside, Robert H. (D)	A	C	C	C	C	C	96
Ebert, Michael P. (R)	-	-	C	C	C	C	100
Kirk, L. Roger, Jr. (R)	-	-	X	C	C	X	50
Kneece, Robert E. (D)	C	A	C	A	A	A	92
LaFitte, John H., Jr. (R)	-	-	C	C	C	C	100
Sanders, Alex (D)	C	C	C	C	C	C	100
Sanders, W.T. (R)	-	-	C	A	A	C	92
Taylor, Frank L., Jr. (D)	X	C	C	A	C	A	76
Saluda County							
Blease, Eugene S. (D)	-	-	C	X	X	A	29
Spartanburg County							
Burnett, E.C., III (D)	-	-	C	A	A	A	88
Cleveland, Giles P. (D)	C	C	C	X	X	C	67
Craig, Thomas Moore, Jr. (D)	-	-	C	C	A	C	96
Edwards, T.W., Jr. (D)	C	C	C	X	X	A	56
Hines, Richard Towill (R)	-	-	C	X	C	C	75
Johnson, George Dean, Jr. (D)	A	A	C	A	A	A	68
Manning, Sam P. (D)	A	C	A	A	X	C	55
Williams, John C., Jr. (D)	C	C	C	A	X	A	67
Sumter County							
Aycock, R.J. (D)	C	X	C	C	X	C	67
Finney, Ernest A., Jr. (D)	-	-	C	A	A	C	92
Miles, John E. (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schwartz, Ramon, Jr. (D)	A	C	C	C	X	C	76
Union County							
Arthur, James M. (D)	-	-	X	X	X	A	0
Williamsburg County							
Gordon, B.J., Jr. (D)	-	-	X	X	A	A	0
McGill, Frank H. (D)	A	A	X	A	A	A	0
York County							
Fewell, Samuel B., Jr. (D)	A	C	C	C	C	C	96
McFadden, Robert L. (D)	A	C	A	X	C	C	67
Petty, George B., Jr. (D)	A	C	C	C	C	C	96
Poag, Coleman G. (D)	-	-	C	X	C	C	75

tidelands in the bill. The Amendment passed, 56-30. April 18, 1974. (LCV position is against the amendment).

VOTE SIX

H. 1237, the Sanders Tidelands Bill. The vote is on the Limehouse Amendment to

remove the definition of tidelands based on vegetation. Conservationists stated that loss of the vegetative definition would gut the bill's inventory and enforcement provisions. The Amendment failed, 60-22. April 18, 1974. (LCV position is against the amendment.)

ean Dozen



REP. L. MENDEL RIVERS, JR.
(D-Charleston)



SEN. WILLIAM W. DOAR, JR.
(D-Georgetown)



SEN. RICHARD W. RILEY
(D-Greenville)



SEN. T. TRAVIS MEDLOCK
(D-Richland)



REP. RALPH ANDERSON
(D-Florence)



SEN. ANTHONY HARRIS
(D-Chesterfield)

The Dirty Dozen *(Continued)*

4. **REP. CHARLES E. HODGES**/ Rep. Charles Hodges is the reason that provisions for a permit and planning system to protect ocean-front sand dunes were eliminated from the Sanders tidelands bill, in order to avoid a series of delaying tactics and filibusters. Hodges also helped lead the fight against the bill on the floor, and co-authored a group of minor amendments that were compromises designed to exact a price for removal of time-consuming delays.

5. **REP. W. BRANTLEY HARVEY, JR.**/ Rep. Harvey deserves a priority ranking among the "Dirty Dozen" because of his attacks on the Sanders Tidelands Bill, which are marked by the same subtlety as those of his fellow delegation member, Sen. Waddell. From the beginning of the tidelands debate in the House, Harvey argued about and led the effort to play down the need for the legislation, and co-sponsored with Rep. Hodges many amendments which were intended to make the going rougher.

5. **SEN. JOHN A. MARTIN**/ Sen. Martin represents both Fairfield and Richland Counties and has a voting record of zero on the critical issues over the past three years, earning himself the worst record in either county's delegations, House or Senate. Martin had a unique chance to provide leadership on the tidelands issue when he was named head of the Legislative Study Committee on Tidelands, but instead Martin pushed a bill through that was worse than S.977, and introduced it into the Senate as a rival bill to the Sanders Tidelands Bill.

6. **REP. SIDI LIMEHOUSE**/ Rep. Limehouse has been in the House of Representatives for several years, regaining a seat this year in a special election after losing a bid for Congress. Limehouse has returned with the same old ideas, however, including bad methods for protecting the tidelands. Limehouse was in favor of reform of the Wildlife Commission, but he like Rep. Hodges elected to sponsor a set of weakening amendments to the tidelands efforts. Limehouse also debated in favor of restricting the area to which the tidelands bill would apply and in favor of exempting highway projects from the bill's provisions.

8. **SEN. JAMES M. MORRIS**/ Conservationists were surprised at a newspaper article last summer in which Sen. Morris took a Public Service Authority Board member to task for dealings with PSA along the shores of the Santee-Cooper lakes, since Morris himself had been an apparent profiteer on the valuable public waterfront lands, garnering six lots for himself while a State Senator. Apparently, Morris' displeasure with the transactions was not due to a new environmental consciousness but, rather, was an attempt to capsize an old political rival. Morris' votes are solidly against tidelands protection efforts and Scenic Rivers legislation.

9. **SEN. JAMES P. HARRELSON**/ Sen. Harrelson has voted wrong on all but one critical environmental vote. He was a co-author of S.977, and is felt by conservationists to be an integral part of the Senate power structure that has barred passage of needed environmental proposals.

10. **SEN. WILLIAM H. BALLENGER**/ Sen. Ballenger joined with Sen. Stevens to debate against the Scenic Rivers Bill and to motion that it be killed. Ballenger has voted against action on tidelands and, from attitudes he has expressed in Senate debates, seems to lack common ground with even the basic goals of conservationists.

11. **SEN. L. MARION GRESSETTE**/ Gressette's number one position on the Senate seniority ladder is costly to conservation. Unlike the reluctant, slow acquiescence given by Gressette to the rather mild Scenic Rivers bill, the Sanders Tidelands bill received no such magnanimous treatment in Gressette's powerful Judiciary Committee. Gressette shunted it off to Sen. Stevens' subcommittee for its demise.

12. **REP. L. ROGER KIRK, JR.**/ Rep. Roger Kirk is the environmental maverick of the Richland County House delegation. Kirk was the only member of the House delegation voting to oppose the recall of the Sanders Tidelands Bill, in spite of the fact that five of his delegation colleagues, including two Republicans, co-authored the measure. Kirk also voted in favor of altering the tidelands definition.

WHY DO WE NEED ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION?

Because South Carolina lacks most of the basic environmental legislation it needs, including:

- *Tidelands regulation
- *An Environmental Policy Act
- *A Natural Areas Act
- *A Shoreline Management Plan for publicly-owned lakeshores
- *A Coastal Zone Management Plan
- *Autonomy from political influence in the Wildlife Commission
- *Sand Dune Protection legislation
- *An effective Strip Mine Act
- *Beach Access Legislation at new developments
- *A Land-Use Plan for highway, industry, airport, and powerplant siting
- *A program to save Sea Turtle nesting habitat
- *A Solid Waste Recycling Law
- *Adequate funding of air and water pollution control programs

The Clean Dozen *(Continued)*

7. **REP. L. MENDEL RIVERS, JR.**/ Mendel Rivers, Jr. can take credit for seeing that federally funded highway projects were not exempted from the permitting and planning provisions of the Sanders Tidelands Bill. His action on the highway question typifies his other efforts on behalf of the environment, at hearings on the tidelands and in the Agriculture and Conservation Committee. Unfortunately, Rivers is not seeking re-election to the House this year but conservationists are hoping he will seek office again in the near future.

8. **SEN. WILLIAM W. DOAR, JR.**/ Bill Doar worked hard as a House member two years ago to pass a good tidelands bill and to block vested interest legislation. Doar then beat incumbent Senator Claymon Grimes in the Democratic Primary, making tidelands a major campaign issue (Grimes was a co-author of S.977 and had a personal interest in its outcome). Doar took a position for the environment this year that was unpopular with the Senate power structure when he made the motion to recall the Sanders Tidelands Bill from Sen. Stevens' subcommittee, where it had been sent for burial. Doar also has a consistent record of correct votes on tidelands and scenic rivers.

9. **SEN. RICHARD W. RILEY**/ Champion of reforms to help revitalize city governments, Sen. Riley is respected as a fair-minded and independent-thinking member of the Senate. He has a solid voting record on environmental legislation over a long period.

10. **SEN. T. TRAVIS MEDLOCK**/ Like Sen. Doar, Travis Medlock is a freshman Senator who has a long record of supporting environmental measures as a House member before election to the Senate. Medlock has shown a deep commitment to environmental goals and is responsible for pursuing action on tidelands in the face of mounting antagonism from powerful Senate leaders.

11. **REP. RALPH KING ANDERSON, JR.**/ Ralph Anderson has one of the best environmental voting records in the House, and has helped debate in favor of strong provisions in tidelands legislation.

12. **SEN. CHARLES ANTHONY HARRIS**/ Anthony Harris has an outstanding voting record on conservation issues. His posture of support on several important issues has earned him the respect of conservationists.

Our Critical Races This Year:

ALEX SANDERS FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: Endorsed by the S.C. LCV, and Number 1 on the "Clean" dozen, Richland County Rep. Alex Sanders is seeking the Democratic nomination for Lt. Governor. His Democratic opponents in the primary are Rep. Brantley Harvey, a member of the "Dirty" dozen, and Horace Smith, who has a mediocre record and a low profile in the State Senate. With the major problems of environmental legislation lying in the imbalance of power in the Senate, the LCV is placing great emphasis on the Sanders campaign, since the President of the Senate can have a strong influence over the treatment the Senate gives to environmental matters.

JEAN TOAL FOR THE HOUSE: Opposing incumbent "Dirty Dozen" Rep. Roger Kirk (R-Richland) in the general election is Jean Toal. Toal is a veteran of several years of efforts to improve city planning and maintain inner city neighborhoods of Columbia against commercialization and decay. Jean Toal has the endorsement of the S.C. League of Conservation Voters in what we believe is the most critical House race involving environmental issues in 1974, and a clear choice for the voters.

MIKE EBERT FOR THE HOUSE: Richland Rep. Mike Ebert faces both primary and general election opposition. Ebert is the chief Republican supporter of environmental issues in the legislature and will be an important help in passing conservation legislation if returned to office.

OTHER RACES: Three contenders are vying for the nomination on the Democratic ticket.

Representatives Byrd and Anderson are endorsed by the S.C. LCV for their effective work on environmental legislation. Both have opposition in the Democratic Primary; Anderson also faces general election opposition.

Rep. Rex Carter (D-Greenville) is opposed in the general election and has LCV's endorsement as a solid member of the "Clean" Dozen. Rep. Jim Moss (D-Beaufort) is unopposed this year but is endorsed by the LCV in recognition of his many effective efforts on behalf of the environment.

I WANT TO HELP BREAK UP THE "DIRTY DOZEN."

Enclosed is my contribution to the S.C. League of Conservation Voters for: \$_____

Please use my contribution for (check one):

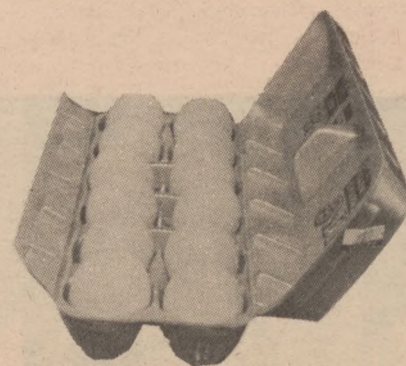
- ☐ The Alex Sanders campaign for Lt. Governor
- ☐ The Jean Toal campaign for House Seat No. 75
- ☐ Wherever the League feels will be most effective
- ☐ other: _____

Name _____

Address _____

(We require contributors to give name and address for our records)

Send to: League of Conservation Voters
Brion Blackwelder, Treasurer
1610 Crestwood Drive
Columbia, S.C. 29205



Sports/Clemson Football

In search of 'inner confidence'

by Robert McMillan

These are not the best of times for Clemson sports fans. The charges made by Moses Malone, his mother and uncle concerning alleged payments offered to the high school basketball All-American while Clemson was in the process of recruiting him have cast a shadow over the school and the sports program there which is not likely to go away — even if Clemson should be fully cleared in the case after the NCAA investigation is completed.

In a particularly ironic position is Clemson football coach Red Parker, who only several months ago completed the most successful recruiting year the Tigers have had in many years. In fact, one North Carolina newspaper called Parker's job "the finest recruiting year in Atlantic Coast Conference history."

One reason for that glowing accolade is that Coach Parker and his assistants — Clyde Wren, Larry Beckish, Ed Emory and Tom Moore — recruited 11 blue-chip prospects from North Carolina, all of whom were offered scholarships by each of the Big Four schools. Parker also corralled most of what are generally believed to be South Carolina's top prospects. Says Parker, confidently, "I feel we signed the best in South Carolina and the best in North Carolina."

Limited by the new NCAA limit of 30 scholarships per year, Parker and his staff concentrated on quality and not quantity. Parker only signed five South Carolina players, but he feels "the 30 man limit has made everyone go after the same players. It has made us more selective. There will be more good players not signed by major colleges than ever before. You hesitate to take a chance on a guy who has some question marks... you aren't going to offer him a scholarship." The Clemson coach feels that the five he did sign were the best available in South Carolina, and that for the first time in quite a few years Clemson clearly and distinguishably outrecruited Paul Dietzel and USC within the state.

Clemson was 5-6 in Parker's first year as head coach and could easily have been better. They played the Gamecocks a great game at Williams-Brice Stadium in November, but lost a close decision. Clemson graduated six starters from last year's team, but what will probably be the only major loss was that of All-ACC quarterback Ken Pengitore. Four quarterbacks fought for the top position in spring practice, but no clear-cut winner could be determined. And now some Clemson observers feel all of them may have to watch when high school All-American J.D. Haglan arrives on campus from his

Pennsylvania home.

The 6-1, 180-pound Haglan entertained over 100 scholarship offers from schools like Notre Dame, Ohio State, and Michigan but decided on Clemson. When Parker first recruited the Pennsylvania star, who completed 56 percent of his passes and gained 3,100 yards, he could get no commitment. Haglan decided to listen to one last pitch, scheduled an hour apart, from his favorite schools. Coach Parker insists that he didn't expect to make it that far with Haglan. During Clemson's final plea, assistant coach Clyde Wren asked Haglan, "Look, why don't you just go ahead and sign tonight." When Haglan said okay, it almost floored Parker and Wren. The usually well-prepared Parker didn't even have a pen which Haglan could use to initial the Clemson grant.

Defensively, Clemson had problems a year ago. The defense was struck a terrible blow in the first game of the season when potential All-American candidate Jimmy Williamson, a linebacker, hurt his knee. Williamson was Clemson's defensive leader who stopped USC's attempted two point conversion and won the ballgame. In the 1972 Clemson-Carolina classic. But he's back to play now, with his knee in great shape and thanks to a hardship extension from the NCAA and the ACC, he's eligible to play for two more years. Williamson will be a key component in the defense next year, but Red Parker went the extra mile and signed some of the best defensive linemen in the country to give Williamson a hand.

At the top of the list is 6-3, 235 pound Jeff Mills from Greenville's J.L. Mann High School. Mills won the most valuable player award at last year's Shrine Bowl game for his 17 individual tackles. The Greenville football star can bench press 400 pounds, exhibiting the kind of strength any coach hopes for in his defense. He's in the process of adding some weight to that skin and bones figure because, he says, "I want to play varsity ball right away."

Next in the lineup is 6-2 Jerome Hill, a junior college transfer from Lees-McRae. A Junior College All-American, Hill was named "Lineman of the Year" in the Coastal Conference after he sacked opposing quarterbacks 26 times in one season.

According to Parker, Jerome "will be as much help to us as any one person could be." One of the Big Four's recruiters was quoted in a local newspaper story as saying Hill was, "the best prospect I have ever seen."

Three North Carolina linemen could be in the starting lineup next

year. Thad Allen at 6-2 and 230 pounds; Lacy Brumley at 6-7 and 275 pounds; and David Alston at 6-3 and 263 pounds. Brumley decided to come to Clemson only after Parker promised him that he could play baseball also. Alston comes from Sylva-Webster High School, where he was named Western North Carolina's "Lineman of the Year"

In addition, Parker has signed some heavyweight out-of-staters who are almost sure to be starting linemen. They are 6-5, 230 pound David Jaynes of Charlotte, Rick Tuten at 6-1 and 215 pounds from Alexandria, Va. and North Carolina all-stater Jimmy Weeks from Rocky Mount at 6-4 and 220 pounds.

The South Carolina contingent on Parker's squad is even more impressive. Steve Gibbs of Greer at 6-4 and 225 pounds was all-state and a highly sought after player. Billy Hudson, Columbia area player of the year, at 6-4 and 225 pounds went to the Shrine Bowl and was named all-state.

Red Parker needs more than just linemen and he admitted it in a newsletter a few months ago, "We are concerned about depth and speed in the running back position." So Parker went out and recruited High School All-American Ronnie Smith who Sylva-Webster to back to back state championships. Smith was credited with more than 1,000 yards rushing for three straight seasons and with 1,700 during his senior

year. At 6-2 and 210 he is extremely agile and was sought by Alabama, Arkansas and Notre Dame, among others.

Smith's high school coach said, "Anytime Ronnie carries the ball it is a threat that he will go all the way. (Smith holds the North Carolina record of 28 touchdowns in one season) Ronnie is a 210 pound battering ram who can fly in the open field."

Speed is also the common denominator of the other running backs Clemson has recruited. William Scott of Wrightsville, Ga. finished second in the National Junior Olympic 100 yard dash. The 5-10, 170 pound speedster runs the 100 yards in 9.5 seconds. Thomas Eley of Nashville, N.C., weighs in at 200 pounds, but he won't have any trouble keeping up with Scott; he runs the 100 yards in 9.7.

Another new recruit to watch is Gaffney's Warren Ratchford. Ratchford averaged over seven yards per carry last year, but the talk among Clemson coaching staff is that he may be converted to the defensive side of the game. Assistant Coach Emory says, "Ratchford's one of the best backs in the Carolinas, but he doesn't mind hitting." Parker added, "Warren is tough, really tough."

Another noteworthy back signed by Parker was Don

Testerman, 6-2 and 215 pounds, who was Virginia's most sought after player two years ago. He played for Virginia Tech, but decided to come to Clemson. He is ineligible to play this year, but he will be making plans for the following season.

Two other players Clemson signed will round out their team. At quarterback is Rick Weddington, a 6-2, 190 pound all-North Carolina player. Parker beat out Michigan in a recruiting battle over quarterback Ted Toth, a 6-2, 205 pound New Jersey native.

Clemson looks tough for next year, but appearances can be deceptive. There is just more than size and speed in the make-up of a championship team and Red Parker knows it. "There is little doubt that the manpower is better and the feeling persists that we have hurdled the invisible barrier—the inner confidence that makes us believe that we can win."

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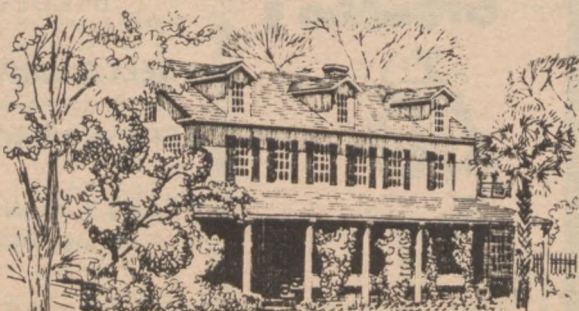
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Music

Loggins and Messina score on the road

There are two classes of music that make me want to buy a guitar or piano, drop everything else I'm doing, and really get into music full-blast. The first type is so horribly trite, methodical and antimusical that I can't help but feel that with maybe six months' practice, I could be putting out a better product. Alas, the examples of groups who fit this description are numerous; singling them out might be treading on someone's tastes, too. But you know who they are.

The second class of music is what this review is all about -- the meticulously done, classy, and ultimately enjoyable album by Kenny Loggins, Jim Messina and friends entitled *On Stage*. This two-record set is so inspiring in its variety, professionalism and, for lack of a better term, "good vibes" that it's inconceivable that someone couldn't admire it, if not downright love it.

The album's liner notes call *On Stage* the "soundtrack" of Loggins' and Messina's success. And unlike most liner notes, it is an apt description. The album includes most of the big hits which have made the band one of the hottest musical items around. (Note that I say "band" instead of duo; for the four musicians who play with Loggins and Messina perform so integrally with the "stars" that they deserve better recognition than back-up status connotes.) And all of those hits, plus the other cuts, are so well done that the album has all the quality of a studio recording. In fact, this recording is one of the best live albums, musically and technically, since the live portions of the Allman Brothers' *Eat a Peach* set the standard for live remotes.

"Angry Eyes," a ten-minute tour de force featuring the electric guitar work of Messina and Loggins and the sensual saxophone of Al Garth, is the salient nominee for best song on the album. It's the kind of song that is so good that it will put a smile on your face kind

of like John Prine's "illegal smile" -- only, it's a legitimate high. In fact, hearing the song on the radio somewhere is what led me to the album.

Yet, unlike innumerable albums that prove to be bombs once you get past an exceptionally good song or two that made it on Top 40, the other 17 selections on *On Stage* are no letdown. Ranging from the lengthy jazz-rock strains of "Vahevala" to the furious good-times country essence of "Just Before the News," the album restates the song-writing and performing abilities of Loggins and Messina that their prior three gold albums showed.

Side one of the first record features Loggins performing five songs by himself, with his unamplified acoustical guitar providing the only accompaniment. "House at Pooh Corner" -- no kin to the Jefferson Airplane song of the same name -- and "Danny's Song," popularized by Anne Murray, are romantic pieces. The former, taken from the Winnie the Pooh tales you might have read as a child, is an enjoyable song if only because it is such a contrast to the cynicism and sordidness of much rock music. "Danny's Song" is a sort of tribute to love and marriage and the family way, one of several references in Loggins' and Messina's music to more traditional social relationships. It's not that they feel social rebelliousness is passe, but rather that love manifests itself in many different ways, I suppose. At any rate, the five acoustical songs by Loggins demonstrate his remarkable voice very well.

On side one, there is a gradual evolution into faster-paced country rock. On "You Could Break My Heart," Loggins shows off his inimitable vocal style that borrows from sources as diverse as hillbilly and soul music. (I'd swear I could even hear some Sly Stewart forced warbling in there.) Then Loggins introduces "my friend, Jimmy Messina," and the show

really gets rolling.

The first cut featuring the other five band members is, appropriately enough, country-Western -- "Listen to a Country Song," where the group breaks down into a part that sounds straight out of a square dance, complete with Al Garth's hectic fiddling. "Holiday Hotel" and, starting off the flipside of record one, "Just Before the News," continue the rollicking country style that evidences Messina's apprenticeship in Poco. Messina's guitar playing has improved since the Poco days, and he gets great effects, ranging from the mock-steel on "Loving You" to a mandolin sound on "Another Road."

A good many of Loggins' and Messina's songs key on sex, which might ordinarily lead one to conclude that they use that mysterious natural force to sell their music. They don't need to, though. They're good enough instrumentally and lyrically that putting a little sex (excuse me, a lot) into their songs doesn't signify a cop-out. In the hands of lesser luminaries, maybe; I can't help but think of Lobo's song about a guy who tells his would-be girl, "You're gonna know you've been loved when I get through loving you," then gets into a fight out of boredom. But when Loggins and Messina sing about sex, it's what it should be -- fun -- not merely an ego booster or deflater. I guess that's why L&M can get away with such songs as "To Make a Woman Feel Wanted," which at times sounds like an ad for a sex manual.

"Angry Eyes," the lead-off rocker, is stylistically reminiscent of the moving "Pathway to Glory" cut on the group's *Full Sail* album. The suspenseful guitar chords at the onset just prepare you to lay back your head and let the music take you away, which is the only way to listen to the song. Messina and Loggins both play electric guitar, with one of them (Loggins, I presume) setting the mood with a witchy background wah-wah effect while the other takes the lead.

Other members of the band -- Jon Clarke on electric flute, Garth on sax, Merel Bregante on drums, and Larry Sims on bass -- are featured in semi-solos, with Sims' fast-picking bass one of the highlights. It's the kind of song it'll take me months to weary of.

Following "Angry Eyes" are "Golden Ribbons" and "Another Road," a pair of rather idealistic tunes that provide a pleasant change of tempo. "Golden Ribbons" might be considered an anti-war statement -- one of the few statements that L&M make.

It's hard to say enough about the job that the four "back-up" musicians do, especially when you consider that all the songs were recorded live, without the benefit of overdubbing that studio recording affords in case someone isn't up to par. On this entire album, there are very few faults, and the band plays as if it has been together for much longer than it has. (Some of the album was recorded as long ago as April, 1972.) On "Loving Me," for instance, the guitar and sax play in harmony, which is unusual; most rock bands either alternate guitar and sax, or use the sax mostly as background. The flute work of Clarke, who also plays saxophones, is always beautiful and tasteful. In short, there are no hacks in this band.

One other asset of *On Stage* is the way in which the album is so

well balanced, with all the different moods alternated so that none are overworked. The songs are arranged within the album so that lightweight acoustical or whimsical pieces provide variety from the fast-tempo rockers, and country sounds are sprinkled throughout to keep things earthy.

If I had to list any disadvantages that the group meets in doing a live rather than a studio album, I would have to mention the lack of keyboards. On *Full Sail*, Michael Omartian played some very fine piano that added a certain fullness to the music that is somewhat lacking on this album, though slightly. And only in one stretch during the lengthy "Vahevala" does the band fall into the trap which plagues many concert performances -- the tendency to slow down the pace a bit too much before that final frenetic onslaught, a tendency to tedium. But that shortcoming is shortlived here.

"Peace of Mind" includes one passage which seems to reflect Loggins' and Messina's idea of the nature and purpose of their music: "There ain't no dues to pay and you can leave your blues behind." Meaning, of course, that there's always room for music that can move you and make you happy. That is what these stellar performers have made here, and I'm sure I'll make plenty of room for *On Stage* among my albums.

— Bob Thompson

Cheap Shots

(Continued from page three)

not be completed before the general elections. Brady Hair, running in House District 81, which includes Fort Jackson, currently lives at 1717 Smith Street, which lies in House District 80.

Democratic primary opponents of both Taylor and Hair are considering a suit to clear up the fuzzy legal points regarding residency, although, as one opponent said, "I've talked to several people running in these districts and the feeling I get is that they would prefer that a disinterested third party bring some kind of action."

One candidate said he felt the Richland County Democratic Party should initiate the action as a friendly suit to settle the issue before the general elections. "Suppose Frank Taylor wins the primary," the candidate said. "His opponent in the general election will be (Rep.) Weston Adams who is unopposed in the Republican primary. The Republicans may choose to challenge Taylor's

qualifications on residency grounds. The county (Democratic) party should try to get this issue settled, but I don't think they're going to do anything to rock Frank Taylor's boat. If we leave it up to the powers-that-be, nothing will happen."

Richland County Democratic Party vice chairperson Martha Marr told *Osceola* that the county party intends to stay aloof from the controversy. "We've talked to several people, including Henry Lake at the Legislative Council, to try and find out what the intent of the legislature was when they passed the bill. But we've taken the position that we're not going to challenge the law or ask for an interpretation. We'll leave that to the candidates for public office."

A spokesman in the state attorney general's office said that no attorney general's opinion regarding the residency requirements for single-member districts had been solicited so far. "And if someone is going to ask for one, I wish they'd do it right away. The primary's in two weeks."

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Cinema

Polanski's private eye looks into the past

CHINATOWN

starring Jack Nicholson and Faye Dunaway
at the Dutch Square North

Roman Polanski's "Chinatown" with its tantalizingly vague and enigmatic title, is a nostalgic look to the private eye genre of the thirties and forties. It will be a delight to fans of the genre and to anyone who relishes a good mystery. Compared to Francis Ford Coppola's *The Conversation*, another murder mystery which blew through town recently with barely a pause, the milieu of Polanski's *Chinatown* seems relatively safe and secure. Although the villains of *Chinatown* are appropriately corrupt and malevolent, at least they are identifiable. By the end you can pin down the villainy to the arch-crook and assorted higher and lower echelon henchmen. One feels that if the world could only rid itself of these evil creatures then perhaps justice might prevail.

But in *The Conversation*, it's another thing again. Although the villains can be pinned down, the force behind the villainy is no longer human cruelty and greed but inhuman corporations and a technology that is almost beyond human control. The seeds of large-scale corruption which we find in the 1937 world of *Chinatown* have grown into the monster which defies human control in the 1974 milieu of *The Conversation*.

Instead of romanticizing the thirties as Penn did with *Bonnie and Clyde* or examining it more realistically as Altman did in *Thieves Like Us*, Polanski has actually tried to recreate the style of that other era. Except for certain technological advances, *Chinatown* could have been made in the thirties or forties.

Even as the old fashioned credits roll past we suspect that the film will be an attempt to recreate another era. And details like the picture of FDR behind the hero's desk, his shiny, slicked-down hairstyle, his secretary's frizzy curls and blood-red lipstick clinch out suspicions in the first moments of the film. J.J. Gittes (Jack Nicholson) as the dapper divorce detective seems as authentically thirties in his spiffy suits as does Faye Dunaway as Mrs. Evelyn Mulwray. She wears a chic wardrobe with such period details as silk stockings from Paris some of which, she says, "were still in their original thirties packages."

Polanski, director of *Knife In The Water*, *Repulsion*, *Macbeth* and *Rosemary's Baby*, says "I always wanted to make a private eye movie....I'm a movie buff, and I love the films of the thirties and forties." Before he made *Chinatown* Polanski closeted himself in a screening room with such classics as *The Maltese Falcon*, *The Big Sleep*, *This Gun For Hire*, *The Glass Key* and such Hitchcock films as *Strangers On A Train* and *Rear Window*.

Jack Nicholson as Gittes, like his prototype, Bogart, is a wise-cracking, quick-thinking private eye who makes his living through audacity and ingenuity rather than through "connections." His outward cynicism is a mask for his internal idealism. As a loner, he stands outside the police establishment and as a moralist he pits himself



Dunaway in "Chinatown"

against injustice wherever he finds it. When his firm's surreptitious photos of the Los Angeles Water Commissioner and a pretty blonde in a "love-nest" are splashed across the front page of the *Los Angeles Times* thereby undermining the Commissioner's credibility in a time of local crisis, Gittes defends his expose as merely an inescapable runoff from his job. And when he finds his expose has really been a set-up by unknown parties, apparently his main concern is to protect his reputation. "L.A.'s a small town," he says, "People talk. I don't want to be a laughingstock," underscoring the vast changes of the last 30 years at the same time that he admits to his

own self-concern.

As with Bogart, however, the tough indifference of the exterior masks an idealistic moralist deep within. Suspecting that water is being drained out of the L.A. reserves in a time of drought and suspecting also that someone has bought off the police, Gittes sets out to find the expose the culprit whoever he or she may be.

Gradually Polanski reveals the business and personal relationships of the various characters and as the evidence rolls in our suspicions shift from one character to another--the normal state of affairs in a detective movie. The tangled plot has numerous twists and turns as Gittes tries to unveil the villain and, though Polanski remarks that he shot the film without gimmicks "so that the audience can keep track of the clues, it may be some time after the film is over before the viewer is able to put it all neatly together.

There are occasional seemingly artless actions and events which gain in significance later in the film--as an unretrieved glimmer in the Mulwray garden pool, a chance remark by a gardener or an apparently unintentional motion by Dunaway as she suddenly drops her head unexpectedly and jarringly honks the horn of her car.

Dunaway as chic and sophisticated Evelyn Mulwray and her wealthy and enigmatic father, Noah Cross, played by John Huston, both want to hire Gittes. But both tend to fog the issue--are they friend or foe? Huston, himself the director of the detective classic *The Maltese Falcon*, in which Bogart played the wise-cracking detective Sam Spade, and Sidney Greenstreet and Peter Lorre were the heavies, says Polanski's Gittes is "a distant cousin of Sam Spade. Of course, Gittes handles divorce cases. Something Spade or Phillip Marlowe would never do."

Polanski even plays a cameo role as a sadistic knife wielder who cruelly slashes Gittes' nose and makes it clear that he'd love to cut him to pieces when Gittes ridicules the hood's small size. This is an intensely ironic role for the husband of Sharon Tate who, you will recall, was butchered along with several other people by the belligerently diminutive Charles Manson and Co.

The clothes and autos in

Chinatown are authentically thirties, unirrigated southern California is appropriate for a waterless desert, and the characters possess a naivete that has its charm for the viewer of the cynical seventies. Fancy zooms, selective slow motion and other modern camera work that clearly marked *Bonnie and Clyde* and *Thieves Like Us* as films of the modern age are largely ignored in *Chinatown*. But, somehow *Chinatown's* very attention to period detail presented in lush living color reveal the truth about its age. It is clearly a film made in one era, but very effectively in the style of another.

Whether it is able to cash in on our need for nostalgia and manageable smallness in a time of public paranoia and frustration remains to be seen. Regardless of this, however, it is a pleasant and well-made detective mystery with which one can spend a most enjoyable evening.

--Jerry McAninch

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Local filmmaker captures the state's beauty

The evening of June 25 was an historical one in South Carolina though few residents really knew about the momentous happening that night. What happened was that a group of people met and watched a movie. The film lasted about half an hour. The audience then had a chance to meet the director and many of the actors who had just performed on screen.

There were no politicians there, no kleig lights searching the sky, no limousines or minks, and no *Hollywood names*. Still, the audience seemed to be quite pleased with the film even though the pretense and brou-ha-ha were definitely missing.

What made the film so important and the evening such an historical one was the film was made entirely in South Carolina by South Carolinians. This fact may not astound everyone, but it should, for every taxpayer in South Carolina helped to make this film. The film's director David Boatwright was unable to finish his work until he received a grant from the South Carolina Arts Commission. Boatwright was the first director the Arts Commission has aided in such a way. Partially because of the quality of his final product, he will not be the last. (See *Osceola*, July 5, 1974).

Boatwright's film--*Maybe Next Week Sometimes* - is a series of performances by black musicians who live throughout the state. These musicians bear "obscure" names like Swamy Man, Juanita Green, Albert Smith, "Small Drink", and Big Betty. None have had big hits lately in the "Top 40" Countdown on with soul or rock stations; yet, they provided bits of entertainment which never failed to delight and amaze the first-night audience.

Albert Smith is an aristocratic man who sits at a piano in a genteely furnished sitting room and plays a very sophisticated blues song in a very sophisticated manner. Big Betty is found in a small church somewhere in the state singing gospels before a happy and excited crowd of hand-clapping onlookers. "Small Drink" sits in a garage on a cola-crate with his electric guitar plugged into a stack of speakers almost taller than he is. Boatwright films his performers in their natural habitats--exactly as he found them somewhere in our state.



The film is a good one simply because it faithfully preserves this folk culture and will serve as a valuable educational tool as well as cultural document. Boatwright uses his own artful means to present the art of other South Carolinians. This "art"--the music produced by these musicians--is something of which all South

Carolinians can be proud, for it is so integral a part of our state's history and culture. But the film is even more impressive because it is more than a mere recording of several musicians playing their favorite songs.

Maybe. Next Week Sometime works best because of the manner in which young Boatwright has

produced the images he filmed. In a short amount of time, he uses this music to produce moods and feelings which he beautifully controls with his camera. No one who has seen the film can deny the impact of a segment in which we hear Gershwin's "Summertime." This song has always been quite a popular one to mass audiences in

spite of their musical preferences because so many different types of singers have essayed a version. In Boatwright's film, we hear this piece being played and watch a sleepy South Carolina town flash by and moss-laden oaks swaying rhythmically. Gradually, Boatwright reveals to us that the music we hear comes from the very depths of the Central Correctional Institute where a group of prisoners (white and black) are practicing this very Southern-sounding piece of music. The song takes on even more power and meaning for the audience because of Boatwright's images--the mingling of rural beauty with the urban horror which makes the segment oddly seductive, yet coldly repulsive.

In another segment, a moving hand plays a guitar at an incredibly fast rate. Boatwright concentrates on the action, producing a beautiful series of frames resulting from the color and pattern shifts as the musician's hand moves up and down and across the guitar strings. This flow of motion produces a film segment which is stunning to watch and charged with an unearthly beauty. Boatwright's subtle use of diversified camera angles, his close attention to shapes and textures, and his unerring eye for detail transform these performances into something much more, for his film is photographically beautiful to watch.

In fact, Boatwright's colors and images are so rich and intense that one can easily forget that the director did his work in South Carolina. The film is not a public-relations job by any means; yet, it presents a side of our state which has long been lost to the world and even to those who live here. The lushness of color, the smoothness of the editing, and the naturalness of the performers contribute to present a celluloid picture of South Carolina which is a pleasure to behold. *Maybe Next Week Sometime* amply demonstrates the ranges of beauty that a filmmaker can find in this state, but, more important, it shows us that the beauty of our immediate world can inspire an artist to create a work such as Boatwright's.

--Mike Smith

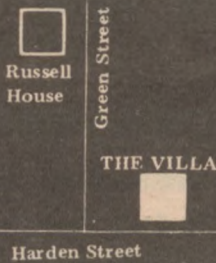
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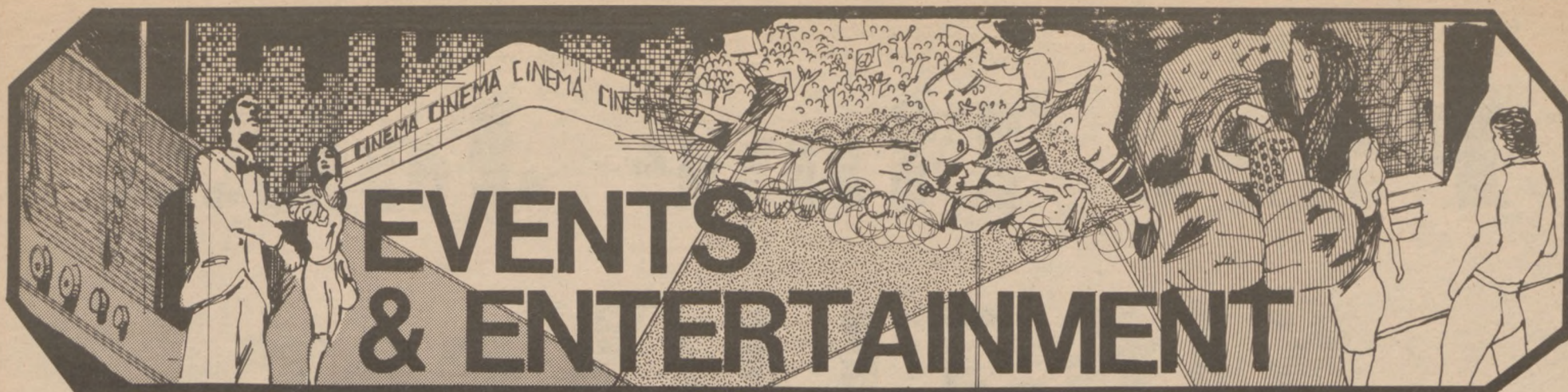
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"Sleepy Head" and "Hot Pants" are both rated X. "Sleepy Head" stars Georgina Spelvin of "The Devil in Miss Jones" so at least its name star. Shows are continuous from 3:30 with the last show at 9p.m.

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"Truck Turner" with Issac Hayes and Yaphet Koto. The ad says, "He's a skip tracer, the last of the bounty hunters. If you jump bail, you're his meat." Hummm. Sounds like he ought to set up shop around here. Rated R. Shows at 1, 3, 5, 7, & 9.

CINE-ART THEATRE, 1017 Washington Street, 779-3039

This week it's "Prison Babies" and "Fist Full of 44's" at the Cine-Arts. (There must be something wrong with that second title how can you hold two 44's in one hand? I have a hard time shooting a BB pistol with one hand. Anyway, they're both rated X.

DUTCH SQUARE NORTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1100

"China Town" with Jack Nicholson and Faye Dunaway in Roman Polanski's newest flick. A really well done ganster film, from what we've heard. It opened in New Yawk only last week, so we're getting a new flick at about the same time everybody else is getting it, for a change. Rated R. Call theatre for times.

DUTCH SQUARE SOUTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-0100

"The Sting" Robbie Redford and Paul Newman are here to stay, at least that's the way it looks after 6 months. Rated PG. Shows at 4:20, 6:40 and 9.

FOX THEATRE, 1607 Main Street, 254-5212

"Spys" Donald Sutherland and Elliott Gould team up again (remember M*A*S*H?) for what we are told is a really funny flick. This one is a spoof on the CIA and spys. Rated PG.

GAMECOCK I THEATRE, Parkland Shopping Center, Cayce, 796-0022

"The Exorcist" returns to Columbia, this time it only costs \$2.50. Rated R. Box office opens at 1:30.

GAMECOCK II THEATRE, Parkland Shopping Center, 796-0022

"The Three Musketeers" Richard Chamberlain, et. al. star in this really good film. If you haven't seen it, take the time to go by. Rated PG. Shows at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30.

JEFFERSON SQUARE THEATRE, Jefferson Square, Downtown, 254-6731

"Our Time" is about the middle 50's and life at a girls school in New England. We haven't seen it so we can't say too much

about it. Rated PG.

MIRACLE THEATRE, 1228 Main Street, 256-1050

"Thunderbolt and Lightfoot" is Clint Eastwood's newest stab at acting. This time he's on the other side of the law, at least that's what the commercials are saying. Rated R. Shows at 12:40; 2:55; 5:10; 7:25; & 9:45p.m.

PALMETTO THEATRE, 1417 Main Street, 254-5800

"99 44/100% Dead!" with Richard Harris as a hit man in gang warfare. Rated PG. Shows at 1; 2:40; 4:20; 6; & 9:20p.m.

PLAZA III THEATRE, 1323 Main Street, 254-5800

"My Name is Nobody" with Terrance "Trinity" Hill. Another funny western? Shows at 1, 3, 5, 7 & 9p.m.

RICHLAND MALL THEATRE, Richland Mall, 782-2228

"The World's Greatest Athlete" and "Snowball Express" are both Disney G-rated flicks. Good family fun.

television

Saturday, July 6

12:30p.m.-Wimbledon Tennis Championships. The highlights of the men's finals will be aired. (Taped.) (Channel 10)

2p.m.-Movie. "No Man is an Island" (1962) Jeffery Hunter stars as a radio man trapped on a Jap held island who rather than giving up wages a one-man war against the Nips. (Channel 125)

2p.m.-Baseball. It's the Braves at Chicago. (Channel 10)

4p.m.-Tennis. The CBS Tennis Classic has Tom Okker meeting Alex Metreveli in the opening round match. (Channel 19)

5p.m.-Wide World of Sports. Every year divers climb the cliffs at Acapulco and jump off in an attempt to win the world championship. ABC will show this year's championships, taped earlier this year. (Channel 25)

5p.m.-Wimbledon Tennis Championships. More, this time it's the women's singles and the men's doubles. (Channel 10)

7:30p.m.-Awareness. Black attorneys discuss their roles in the black community. (Channel 10)

8p.m.-Movie. "Intolerance" (1916) Lillian Gish and other silent screen stars, under D.W. Griffith's direction dramatize bigotry through the ages. (Channel 35-ETV)

8:30p.m.-Movie. "Haunts of the Very Rich" (1972) Cloris Leachman, Lloyd Bridges and others star in a tale about seven people who are invited to a secrete hideaway to fulfill their wildest dreams. (Channel 25)

9p.m.-Movie. "A Thousand Clowns" Jason Robards stars in this 1965 story of a man who drops out of the corporate rat race to enjoy his son's company. It's fairly good. (Channel 10)

10:10p.m.-The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson. A dramatization of the 1868 hearings, based on actual Senate and House transcripts. (Channel 35-ETV)

11p.m.-Movie. "Alaska Seas" (1954) Gene Berry & Robert Ryan in a story about conflict on the seas. Yawn. (Channel 19)

Midnight-Movie. "Act One" (1963)

George Hamilton is playwright Moss Hart in his early years. Not really too good, but it has its moments. (Channel 10)

12:15a.m.-Don Kirshner's Rock Concert. Billy Joel of "Piano Man" fame and Mahavishnu headline the show. (Channel 25)

Sunday, July 7

12:30p.m.-Meet the Press. (Channel 10)

2p.m.-Baseball. The Braves and the Cubs go at it again in Chicago. (Channel 10)

2p.m.-Movie. "The Mark of Zorro" (1920) Douglas Fairbanks Sr. is the Z in this silent film classic. Watch it. (Channel 35-ETV)

2:30p.m.-CBS Tennis Classic. Ille "Bad Boy" Nastase and Dick Stockton go at it. (Channel 19)

2:30p.m.-Movie. "Madame X" (1966) Lana Turner stars in this tear jerker about a woman who just can't win. When this one first came out they had the ushers had out tissues for the criers so they wouldn't flood out the theatres. Boo-hoo, it's sad. (Channel 25)

3:30p.m.-CBS Sports Spectacular. It's the 12th Annual USA-USSR Track and Field Championships, from Durham, N.C. (Taped). Stomp them Reds. (Channel 19)

5:30p.m.-NFL Action '74. NFL founder George "Pappa Bear" Halas tells us how it was back in 1920, when the NFL began. A must-see for football freaks. (Channel 25)

8p.m.-Evening at the Pops. Artie Fiedler and the Boston Pops are back! This one's about the red-white-and-blue songs that made this country great. (Channel 35-ETV)

8:30p.m.-Movie. "The Silencers" (1966) Dean Martin and a bevy of busty beauties abound. (Channel 25)

9p.m.-Masterpiece Theatre. This is the first of a four week-part series about Edwardian England. Tonight's segment focuses on David Loyd George, in his early years, before he became Prime Minister. Should be well worth watching. (Channel 35-ETV)

9:30p.m.-Sixty Minutes. A new time, but a proven product. At press time none of the segments had been confirmed, but whatever is on, it's well worth your time. We can't say enough good things about this program. (Channel 19)

10p.m.-Gladys Knight and the Pips. A special headlining GS&P doing their thing. (Channel 10)

Monday, July 8

10a.m.-Not for Women Only. Barbara Walters talks with politico's wives including Ms.'s McGovern, Javits, and Mondale. (Channel 25)

8p.m.-Baseball. First a short look at Detroit vetran Gates Brown who spent some time in prison before getting into baseball. Then it's LA at Philadelphia. (Channel 10)

9p.m.-Movie. "Villa Rides" (1968) Yul Brynner as Villa is a good example of how movie directors can pack violence and tripe in all day long, but forget history, acting and story line. (Channel 25)

10:30p.m.-The Naturalists. Did you know Teddy Roosevelt was an eco-freak? Well, he was and this show tells the story. (Channel 35-ETV)

11p.m.-Day at Night. Billie Jean King talks about sex discrimination. (Channel 35)

11:30p.m.-Movie. "Payment on Demand" (1951) Bette Davis and Barry Sullivan give fine performances in this film about divorce. (Channel 19)

Tuesday, July 9

8p.m.-Man Builds, Man Destroys. Waste recycling is the topic of study tonight. Some solutions to man's efforts to bury himself in his own waste are shown. (Channel 35-ETV)

8:30p.m.-Movie. "The Elevator" (1974) Myrna Loy and a whole slew of hacks star in this made for tv piece of schlop. (Channel 25)

1a.m.-Tomorrow. Wife swapping is the topic of discussion. (Channel 10)

Wednesday, July 10

8:30p.m.-Movie. "Hijack" (1973) David Janssen and Keenan Wynn star in this made for tv flick about truckers. Urp. (Channel 25)

9p.m.-Movie. "The Questor Tapes" (1974) Gene "Star Trek" Roddenberry does it again. A Sci-Fi story well worth watching. (Channel 10)

10p.m.-Bluegrass. The original Blue Grass Boys, Clyde Moody, Chubby Wise, Charlie Monroe and others twang out some fine tunes. (Channel 35-ETV)

10:30p.m.-Music. Roberta Flack belts out some of her best songs for you. Isn't she great? (Channel 35-ETV)

11:30p.m.-Movie. "Mafia" (1968) Lee J. Cobb stars in this film about, guess what? (Channel 19)

Thursday, July 11

9p.m.-FOOTBALL!!!!!! Yep, it's here. The WFL debuts with the New York Stars meeting the Sharks at Jacksonville. Alex Hawkins and George Plimpton do the announcing in what will be one of the most interesting games of the season. The question is-Is the WFL worth a hoot? We'll all be watching. (Channel 10)

9p.m.-Movie. "The Chairman" (1969) Gregory Peck stars in this thriller about an American sent to Red China on a secret mission. (Channel 19)

11:30p.m.-Dick Cavett interviews Stewart Alsop (taped just before the columnist's death last May.) (Channel 25)

Midnight-Judy Garland in Concert. Judy gives a one-woman show, singing all her hits. If you loved Garland, you'll want to watch this hour-long show. (Channel 10)

Friday, July 12

9p.m.-Movie. "The Night They Raided Minsky's" (1968) Jason Robards and Britt Ekland star in this flick about burlesque. Noteworthy, among other things, because this was Burt Lahr's last film. (Channel 10)

9p.m.-Movie. "Summer and Smoke" (1961) Laurence Harvey and Pamela Tiffin. Supposed to be a good version of Tennessee William's play. (Channel 19)

11:30p.m.-Movie. "Dracula-Prince of Darkness" (1966) Christopher Lee's first and most famous portrayal of the bloodsucker. (Channel 19)

specials

"Philosophical Issues in Contemporary Cultural Media," a study of modern music will be offered by Columbia College in it's second session of summer school. Call 786-3871 for more information.

Quilting Party, with a quilt contest and other activities will be held in Bethune on July 7th.

The Springs Mills Traveling Art Show will be in Greenville until the end of the month, if you're up that way, stop by the Greenville Museum of Art.

Part Time Job...

\$16,711/Year

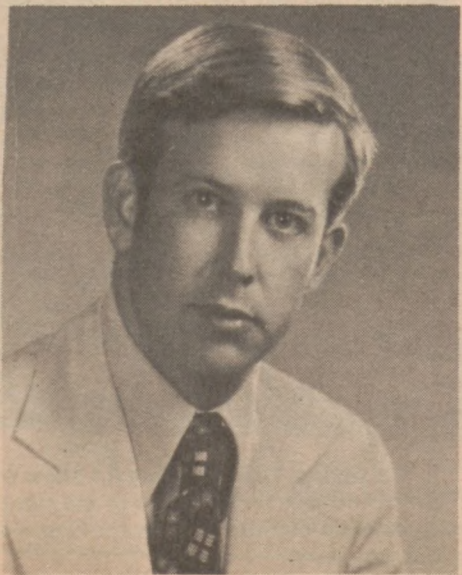
According to Richland County payroll records, four of Solicitor John Foard's seven assistant solicitors are paid \$16,711 a year for part time work. Some of them maintain private law practices since they are obligated to work only half time with the solicitor's office.

The people of Richland and Kershaw counties should be receiving more for their money. Sixteen thousand dollars a year is full time pay and we should be receiving a full time effort from anybody who receives such a salary.

In a time when our courts are facing an increasing backlog of cases and the judicial pileup threatens the basic foundations of our court system, we can't afford to spend \$16,711 and receive only part time help. We can't afford John Foard.

Vote for a needed change...

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Jim Anders For Solicitor